

UNIQUE SITUATION
FACES INCOMING
CANADIAN HOUSEFor First Time in History of
Dominion Three Parties Will
Be Represented

OTTAWA, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The first session of Canada's fourteenth Parliament opens on Wednesday next, with a new government in charge and a new party in power. For 15 years prior to 1911 a Liberal government, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, held the reins of office. Since then a Conservative government under Sir Robert Borden, a Union government under the same leadership, and a National Liberal and Conservative government under Sir Arthur Meighen have succeeded each other. Today after almost 12 years of opposition a straight Liberal government is once more in charge of affairs at the capital.

So far as the composition of Parliament is concerned, the present situation in Canada is unique. For the first time in the history of Canadian parliaments there are three distinct parties in the House. And for the first time a government is compelled to carry on with a following which just about equals in numbers the combined forces of the two so-called oppositions. Premier King has behind him 117 members; the Progressives number 66; the Conservatives 50; the Independents 4, included among the government forces is a solid Quebec, almost solid Maritime provinces, a quota of 21 out of 31 seats from Ontario, and only five members from the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. The Progressives have drawn most of their support from the Prairie provinces—44 seats in all, or practically a clean sweep from Ontario where they have 23 seats, and from the east of the Ottawa River they have only one. From six of the nine provinces of confederation Mr. Meighen failed to secure a single representative. His 50 followers are drawn exclusively from Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the far greater majority hailing from the former province.

The Speech From the Throne. Under the circumstances it would appear that the new King Government must exist by sufferance. Should the committee choose to choose to give forces they could defeat the new government on the first vote, and precipitate another general election within a month. The first vote will be on the speech from the throne. In the speech from the throne are supposed to be included in brief and more or less inoffensive language, the policies and legislative proposals of the government. In this respect His Majesty's representative, the Governor-General, is simply the mouthpiece of the Administration and voices the opinions of his advisers, the members of the Privy Council.

There has been much speculation as to who will be the official leader of the opposition. From present indications Mr. Meighen will assume the rôle, though his forces are less by 16 members than those of the Hon. T. A. C. Crerar, head of the Progressives. During the negotiations leading toward the formation of the Liberal Cabinet last December, Premier King endeavored to enlist the support of Mr. Crerar and his party, and a conference occurred between the two elements. While the two leaders found that they had much in sympathy between themselves and their parties, the conference failed to accomplish anything in the way of a coalition. Premier King

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MINIMUM TEACHERS' WAGE
IN RHODE ISLAND FAVOREDSpecial Commission in Report to Legislature Says
Failure to Fix Substantial Pay Is a Cause
of Unsatisfactory Conditions

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Failure to fix substantial pay for teachers, lack of uniformity in the educational policy of cities and towns and the need of a more definite establishment of the responsibilities of both state and municipal school authorities, are set forth in the report of the special state commission on public school finances and administration, as reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions existing in Rhode Island's educational system. The commission, which has just filed its report with the General Assembly, asserts that the absence and obsolescence of the law prevents the state board of education from exercising its full power for conservation of educational interests.

The report advocates an increased appropriation for teachers' salaries by the state and the establishing of a minimum salary for teachers, to be paid by compulsion of law in all schools. It is suggested that the minimum salary per year be \$1,000, which is higher than many of the towns of the state are now paying young teachers. Immediate increase of the state's annual appropriation for teachers' salaries from \$120,000 to \$270,000 is urged. This recommendation is the minimum, as the commission states that, while it feels that no less than \$250,000 is needed, it realizes that such a large sum would not be available. The commission proposes to increase state aid to cities and towns

B. & M. Would Desert
Lake WinnepesaukeeRailroad Wants to Discontinue
the Operation of Steamers

LACONIA, N. H., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The Boston & Maine railroad is seeking permission from the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to discontinue the operation of steamships on Lake Winnepesaukee and the commission is engaged in hearing evidence for and against the petition, the business men of the lake region being opposed to the move.

Summer residents of New Hampshire have for many years enjoyed steamship travel over the picturesque waters as a feature of the shore resorts, the largest of the boats being the Mt. Washington, which is said to have conveyed over 500,000 summer visitors. The railroad spent about \$75,000 for the boat originally and now seeks consent to sell to a private owner for \$30,000 for the reason, according to the railroad, that the boat service is operated at a loss on account of the cost of coal and the fact that railroad scales of wages have to be paid the boatmen. A private operator would not be bound by the railroad wage scale.

Protestants against the petition claim that the boat service has been profitable to the Boston & Maine and that the petition to discontinue, if granted, will result in a loss eventually of all means of tourist transportation on Lake Winnepesaukee.

HARDING DECISION
RESTS ON DR. WORKNomination of Present First Assistant
Postmaster to Be
Sent to Senate Soon

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Dr. Hubert Work, who is at present first assistant postmaster-general, will succeed Will H. Hays as head of the Post Office Department, it was learned definitely today at the White House.

Dr. Work, whose home is Pueblo, Colo., will take over the post office portfolio on Saturday when the resignation of Mr. Hays becomes effective. The nomination of Dr. Work is expected to be sent to the Senate shortly. The elevation of the Coloradoan to the postmaster-generalship will leave the position of first and second assistant postmaster-general to be filled. H. H. Shattuck, who was second assistant postmaster-general, having passed away recently.

DENVER, Colo., March 2.—Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, who will be appointed Postmaster General will be the second Coloradoan to hold a place in the Cabinet. Dr. Work is the first member of the medical profession to hold a Cabinet office.

MARY PICKFORD WINS
COMMISSION ACTION

NEW YORK, March 2.—Mary Pickford does not have to pay Mrs. Cora C. Wilkenning any part of the \$168,000 which Mrs. Wilkenning asserted was due her as commission for getting the film "star" a raise to \$10,000 a week. This was the verdict of a federal jury, returned last night and announced today before Judge Mack in the Federal Court here.

Counsel for Mrs. Wilkenning filed notice of an appeal.

COMMITTEE AGREES
TO ELIMINATE CASH
FEATURE OF BONUSMembers of Sub-Organization of
House Ways and Means Com-
mittee Unanimous in Decision

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Unanimous agreement to eliminate the cash feature of the soldiers' bonus except in the case of men whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50 was reported today by the special sub-committee of members of the House Ways and Means Committee, to which the whole bonus question was referred yesterday.

In lieu of cash for the other service men it was agreed to add a new provision to the bonus bill under which the men accepting adjusted service certificates could borrow immediately on these certificates from banks a sum equal to 50 per cent of the total adjusted service pay, computed at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 a day for foreign service.

This official statement of the agreement of the sub-committee was issued by Chairman Fordney.

The sub-committee consisting of Chairman Fordney, Messrs. Green, Longworth, Hawley, Traynor, and Copley have tentatively agreed upon and prepared a provision to be submitted which in substance is as follows:

"The elimination of the cash feature of the bonus bill where the veterans are entitled to more than \$50 adjusted service pay, but adding a new loan provision to the adjusted service certificate title which will enable holders of such certificates to borrow from any National bank or bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state 50 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service pay prior to September 30, 1925. This date was fixed because after that time the bill as originally drafted by the committee provides for a larger percentage of loan by the government, and has not been changed by the sub-committee."

Chairman Fordney said this plan was expected to meet with general approval since it enabled the soldiers who may be in need to obtain cash immediately after the issuance of the certificates, would relieve the treasury of any large cash payment during the enormous refunding operations which must be carried out in the next two years, and would place no additional burden upon the public.

Many details of the proposed amendment to the bonus bill remain to be worked out and Mr. Fordney said it probably would be a week before the plan was ready for submission to the entire Republican membership of the committee. He declared that there would be provisions safeguarding the rights of the holders of the certificates and limiting the amount of interest which the banks could charge for the loans.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, was before the sub-committee today discussing the interest and other questions. It was suggested that the interest rate should not exceed a figure greater than 2 per cent above the rediscount rate of the regional reserve banks.

Under another tentative provision being considered the title to the certificates could not be disposed of by the service men. The loans could be made only by national or state banks and trust companies, the idea being, Mr. Fordney explained, to prevent the certificates falling into the hands of loan sharks.

If the loans advanced by the banks were not paid by the service men on Oct. 1, 1925, the banks could make demand upon the treasury for the amount due by the service men plus interest at what would be made the legal rate in the law.

Before obtaining any money from the treasury the banks would have to submit affidavits that they had not charged more than the legal rates of interest. Where a greater charge was made penalties would be provided.

It was explained that the \$50 cash payment was retained in the bill because the men entitled to only this amount undoubtedly would prefer the cash to a 20-year certificate. It was estimated that the cost to the treasury in paying this amount would be around \$16,000,000.

ANTI-SALOON MEN
READY TO FIGHT

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Anti-Saloon League is ready to use all its power in fighting beer and wine candidates for Congress in the forthcoming elections, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the league, said yesterday.

He admitted that several "beer and wine organizations" have sprung up recently, but declared they were of a "mushroom variety."

Mr. Wheeler believes the next Congress will be "drier" than the present one.

"Public sentiment throughout the country, and this includes the so-called 'wet' states, is demanding strict enforcement of prohibition," he said.



Crowd of bank depositors on State House steps on way to demand of Governor their money held in closed trust companies

RATES ATTACKED
BY NEW ENGLANDComplaint to Interstate Commerce
Commission Charges
Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Special Correspondence).—New England business interests, claiming that the freight differentials enjoyed by the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore constitute a discrimination against the Port of Boston, have begun an attack on the rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the complaint, "differential territory" is described as the area between a line running from Pittsburgh to Buffalo on the east, the Mississippi River on the west, the Ohio River on the south and a line drawn from Dubuque to Chicago and the Great Lakes on the north. Port differentials are also reflected in the territory west of the Mississippi because rates in that district are constructed from a combination of rates at Mississippi gateways, and correction of port differentials would tend to correct unjust rates in this territory, it is declared.

The complaint, drawn by the law firm of Clark & Laro, the senior member of which is Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was lodged against 67 railroads serving the Atlantic seaboard ports by the following commercial organizations of New England: Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Fall River Chamber of Commerce, New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, New London Chamber of Commerce, Providence Chamber of Commerce, and Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The differentials are declared to be especially burdensome to New England in competing for traffic in grain and its products. In the autumn of 1921 Boston handled only 2 per cent of the grain exported through Atlantic ports. There has been no formal review for 10 years of the rate structure to which New England interests object, and within that time "limitations on the commission's power which existed when the situation was previously reviewed have been displaced by grants of power deliberately made by Congress to insure complete justice and the preservation of the public interest."

New England organizations charge: "That the port differentials are entirely arbitrary; that they do not reflect and are not intended to reflect differences in transportation conditions; that they had their origin in rate wars between individual railroads and that they were established and have been maintained primarily in the interest of individual railroads. That, under the present law, the paramount consideration of public interest is controlling, and interests of individual carriers must be subordinated thereto; that, in the Interstate Commerce Act and in the Merchant Marine Act, Congress has declared its policy to encourage and develop water transportation and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation, not through the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, but through all ports of the United States."

Mayor Curley to Confer

With Senator Lodge

Mayor Curley announced last night that he would confer with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Washington tomorrow to discuss how the Interstate Commerce Commission may be persuaded to abrogate the adverse freight differentials now operating against Boston and New England shipping.

Wage Restoration to Be Sought

PITCHBURG, Mass., March 2.—Emil Lakso, financial secretary of the Pitchburg branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, announced yesterday that the membership has increased from 300 to 900 and that as soon as organization work among the Parikh Manufacturing Company employees and their at other mills is completed a demand for the restoration of the recent 25 per cent wage cut will be made.

Rural Residents
Acquiring DignityNew Hampshire Country Roads
to Be Honored With Names

CONCORD, N. H., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—A novel policy of naming rural highways is to be submitted to the annual meetings of New Hampshire towns on March 14, in accordance with an act of the last Legislature giving authority for the naming of highways by joint action of the state highway commissioner and selectmen of towns.

The policy will be the application of distinctive names to country roads the same as streets in a city are named or numbered. The lack of names in rural districts of New England, and in fact in most parts of the country, has long been noticeable.

In a city one directs a stranger to "go up Beach Street, to Cedar Street, then to Smith Street, and it is the third house on the left." In the country it is "the second left after the third right after you go by the four corners near the red barn."

The object of the new law is to give rural residents the dignity of living on streets with a name, which would have some legal recognition, and could be used for postal addresses and other purposes. A western state has numbered its rural highways, but this plan has been frowned upon by New Hampshire authorities as "too New Yorkish."

Power Company to Issue Bonds

AUGUSTA, Me., March 2.—The Central Maine Power Company was authorized by the public utilities commission yesterday to issue \$27,500 in bonds for refunding and retiring previous issues and for extension of the properties of the company.

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JUDICIAL COUNCIL
TO STUDY COURTS
PROPOSED BY BARHearing Held on Several Bills
Designed to Relieve Conges-
tion in Supreme Court

The time has come when something must be done to relieve the burden of work imposed upon the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, declared several members of the bar appearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary in support of several bills which would give this relief through transfer of much of this work to the Superior Court.

It was declared by several speakers that the Supreme Court should be a court to act on questions of law and not of fact. To this end the committee considered four measures dealing with transfer of jurisdiction together.

It is practically impossible, it was said, for the Supreme Court to shorten its decisions. This would not be fair to the public as the bar. Neither is it possible otherwise to reduce the volume of work necessarily done by the court under present conditions.

Redrafting Proposed

Clarence W. Rowley, Boston attorney and petitioner for one of the bills, declared that the fundamental proposition was to relieve the court, and that it might be best handled by redrafting all proposed measures having this aim. He called attention to the time a lawyer must spend in an average case, and pointed out that the court must consider briefs from both sides, weigh every detail and study previous decisions of the supreme benches of State and nation.

He expressed the conviction that it was best that the Superior Court should have original jurisdiction in the majority of cases and over writs involving questions of fact. Writs of prohibition and error, he said, being mainly concerned with questions of law, might well be confined to the Supreme Court. Further, he declared, if the Superior Court is to have the power to hear and issue writs of injunction, that court should also consider habeas corpus proceedings.

"There was a time," Mr. Rowley declared, "when justice was administered in six days. Now the Supreme Court has, before it some three hundred cases, about one-half which have been heard. Congestion results, and it is not my opinion that it is justice to litigants to make them wait one year or two for a decision."

Council Proposal

On a proposal for a permanent council to inquire into and report annually to the Governor on the judicial system, Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, declared that such reports would stimulate public and legislative discussion of changes that might well be made. Continuous service of such a council would do away with the desultory results of recommendations made by committees appointed now and then. The reports of such a council, he said, would tend to do away with misunderstanding between the courts and the bar and the courts and the public.

The bill was opposed on the ground that it added one more commission. Miss Margaret Taylor was recorded in opposition, asserting that creation of the council would merely add a legal trust to the present "medical trust and banking trust."

This council would be composed of the chief justice of the Supreme Court or some other member or former member of that court appointed by him; the chief justice of the Superior Court or similar appointee; one judge of the land court, one of the probate court, a justice of any district court, and four members of the bar to be appointed by the Governor.

STATE JUDGE HOLDS ACCUSED
FOR UNITED STATES COURTPrecedent Set in Minor Case by Judge Stone of
Cambridge Declared Likely to Prove of
Great Help in Enforcing Law

For the first time in court annals an alleged bootlegger was bound over to federal court by a state judge when David Goulis, charged with illegal possession of intoxicating liquor, was held this morning by Judge Arthur P. Stone of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex for trial by a United States court.

Mr. Goulis was arrested some time ago on a state warrant. When he was tried before Judge Stone the technical evidence was not found to convict him under the state law.

Under pressure from prohibition authorities, however, the case was made a test, and a favorable decision to the cause of law enforcement rendered.

Under this decision, when in future a man is charged with liquor violations under the state law and arrested under a state search warrant, and it later develops that he cannot be convicted under the state law, but there is a possibility of conviction under the Volstead Act, the State court may act in the place of a United States Commissioner and bind the defendant directly over to the federal court.

One of the reasons why this case is considered a victory for prohibition men is that it will obviate the neces-

sity of bringing a number of cases before William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner at Boston, who has been declared openly by prohibition officer to be the greatest stumbling block to enforcement of the Volstead Act in Massachusetts.

The decision was reached only after a careful deliberation by the court of the many points of law involved, and is considered by prohibition officials to have set a precedent for the entire country, and to be a great aid to adequate enforcement of the Volstead Act.

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UNIQUE SITUATION FACES INCOMING CANADIAN HOUSE

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was ready to grant to Mr. Crerar and his followers a fair share of the positions in the cabinet, but insisted that the new government, however composed, be a coalition government. Mr. Crerar, while sympathetic with the proposal, was unable to guarantee delivery of his party behind the Liberals in the event of his entry into the new administration.

Progressive Sympathetic Role

Notwithstanding the failure of these negotiations and notwithstanding the fact that the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and former Premier of Alberta, was forced to find a seat in Quebec owing to the refusal of the Progressives in his own province to open a seat for him, the Hon. T. A. Crerar has made it fairly plain that the role of the Progressives in the coming session of Parliament will be one of sympathetic cooperation with the government—so long as that government shows an inclination to carry out the policy laid down by the Liberal convention of 1919. A further condition of support is the immediate declaration on the part of the King Government of its readiness to consolidate the Canadian National Railways with the Grand Trunk Railway system.

On the tariff question the platforms of the Liberal and Progressive parties approximate; they are both for a reduction downward in the interest of the producer and consumer. The present Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, was the chief Canadian signatory of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1911, and is still firmly convinced of the economic soundness of the proposal. The Progressive Party is with him in this respect, and is fairly well confident that under the financial leadership of Mr. Fielding tariff matters will be adjusted so far as possible to the general advantage of the Dominion. With regard to the tariff, however, it is not expected that the hand of the government will be forced during the coming session.

Government's Railway Policy

The railway problem promises to be the principal reason during the coming session. Mr. McLaughlin stands for the immediate consolidation of the Canadian National system with the Grand Trunk, though he had it in his power himself to bring consolidation about for over a year and did not do so. Hon. T. A. Crerar and his forces believe that government ownership of railways in the Dominion can only be fairly tried out through the amalgamation of the Nationals and the Grand Trunk under common management. It is also claimed in certain quarters that the present management of the Nationals which is strongly "Canadian Northern" in complexion, should be abolished, and that a new and independent management should be substituted.

The policy of the government in this respect is at present a profound secret. If, however, the new Parliament of Canada is not informed on March 8 through the Governor-General, of the intention of the government to bring about an immediate or early amalgamation of the National Railways under joint management, a situation may conceivably arise whereby two forces, otherwise antagonistic, may fuse for the overthrow of a government, and the precipitation of another general federal election. There is this, however, to be said regarding the situation: The precipitation of an early general election might conceivably work to the advantage of the party in power, and result in the increasing of its present majority to the extent that Mr. King would emerge with a clear plurality over all.

QUEENSTOWN SERVICE WILL BE RESUMED

Passenger service between Boston and Liverpool via Queenstown will be resumed by the White Star line on April 29, with the sailing from Boston of the steamship Canopic, it was announced today. The Canopic was in service between Boston and Mediterranean ports until recently, and has been reconducted at Liverpool. It will carry cable and third-class passengers only in the new service; and on her first trip will call at Halifax. This line's Boston-Liverpool passenger service was discontinued because of the war.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Reciprocity Club of Boston, annual ladies' night dinner, Governor, Cox to make address; Henry J. Ryan to speak on "Americanization," and Joseph Warner of Taunton to be toastmaster; Hotel Westminster, 8 o'clock.
Boston Rotary Club, dinner to the Rev. John M. Phillips; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Dr. Edward Cummings and John J. Martin of Boston to make addresses; Hotel Somerset, 6:30 o'clock.
Lowell Institute Lecture: Prof. William Morton Wheeler of Harvard on "Wasps, Solitary and Social"; Huntington Hall, 411 Boylston Street, 8 o'clock.
Drama League of Boston, dinner to Joseph Schildkraut and Miss Eva Lee Gallienne; Twentieth Century Club, 13 Joy Street, 5:30 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue: Philomathean Society meeting, with lecture by Prof. F. W. Pote on "The Problem of How to Study"; Conference Room, 7:30 o'clock. Dramatic Society, meeting, in the parlor, 7 o'clock.
Boston Wool Trade Association of Boston, banquet and entertainment; Copley Plaza, Hotel, 6:30 o'clock.
Merchant Tailors Exchange, dinner; Hotel Bellevue, 6:30 o'clock.
Boston City Club, lecture by Dr. Jonathan C. Day on "The Kentucky Mountaineers"; 8 o'clock.
Pianist Society Orchestra at Harvard University, concert; Boston City Club, 8 o'clock.
Boston Public Library, illustrated lecture by Frederick Parsons on "The Medieval Glory of France: Paris and the Cathedral Cities"; lecture hall, 8 o'clock.
Cathedral Avenue, Boston, dinner; Hotel Bellevue, 8:30 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A. Cambridge, lecture by T. C. Hill on "Talking to Win"; 7:30 o'clock.
Past Presidents Association of Boston, dinner; Copley Plaza, Hotel, 8 o'clock.

LOVE FOR CHILD A SAVING FORCE

Worker Among Children Says
They Are Potent Factor

"Children can be used as a most potent factor of redemption, among irresponsible people who come under the jurisdiction of the State," said Robert L. Flemming, treasurer of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, addressing a meeting of the Social Service Council of Unitarian Women, in the Arlington Street church today. Mr. Flemming is president of the Jersey City Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and has a record of accomplishments in preventing the breaking up of families. His talk was on "The Family Rather Than the Child as a Unit of Welfare Work."

"Parents," said Mr. Flemming, "will make stupendous efforts to better themselves rather than relinquish their children. The almshouses of New Jersey have been purified and the number of people applying to them has been decreased greatly since we decreed that children whose parents were in an almshouse should become wards of a state board."

"We have proved beyond the slightest doubt that it is a fallacy to hold hereditarily responsible for a child's destiny. When we have taken them away from their parents early enough and put them in wholesome foster homes, our wards have grown into useful citizens. An important reason for our success is that New Jersey does not pay foster parents to care for a child. We work only with men and women desirous of caring for a state child because they want to help him."

GOVERNOR HEARS DEPOSITORS' PLEA

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teative League and were addressed briefly on the steps by Wilbur L. Drew, legislative agent of the league, Mrs. John J. Dixon, of the Senate, and John J. Dixon, who headed the committee that called on the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The committee included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Drew, Miss Arline Kleiman, Abraham Yesner, Samuel Frieberg, Nathan Garfinkel, and James Palotta, and had been appointed at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on the preceding evening, where arrangements were perfected for the gathering at the State House.

Depositors Urged to Be Active

While forbidden to parade in the State House, most of the group of depositors went inside individually after a time, but there was no demonstration beyond an occasional group of depositors talking with some members of the House or Senate. A small group waited outside the executive department to hear what the committee had to report after seeing the Governor. This committee made a brief statement to the people still waiting on the front steps of the State House and Mr. Dixon, who was spokesman, urged the depositors to take an active interest in the matter themselves.

"It is for your interests we are working," he said. "We cannot do anything if you do not back us up. When the Wasserman bill, to provide that the State should take over the closed companies and pay depositors in full, was up for hearing before the legislative committee on Banks and Banking, the only ones to appear in favor of it were Mr. Drew here and Mrs. Dixon and myself. We have presented a redraft of this bill. If you want it to pass come up here and say so."

LADY RHONDDA IS FIRST WOMAN TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, March 2 (By The Associated Press).—The petition of Lady Rhondda to sit in the House of Lords was granted by the committee on privileges of the House of Lords today. She will be the first woman to sit in the Upper House of the British Parliament, as Lady Astor was in the Lower Chamber.

After Lady Rhondda's right to the present title was established by the committee, her counsel argued that the Sex Disqualification Removal Act had clearly applied to a case like the present, and that the disability existing in the past now being removed Lady Rhondda was entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The attorney-general on behalf of the crown, said he raised no objection to the petition, which was therefore granted.

STATE JUDGE HOLDS DEFENDANT FOR FEDERAL GRAND JURY

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the petition for dismissal entered by Harold A. Leventhal, counsel for the defense.

Liquor Ordered Held

The arrest of Mr. Gouls, it was brought out in the trial, was first made on Feb. 2 by the Cambridge police on a search warrant issued by Judge Stone. Police headquarters had heard a rumor that Mr. Gouls was to receive a shipment of pure alcohol in gallon cans which he would sell at his house, and as this is contrary to a state law as well as the Volstead Act the warrant was issued and the search made. The large shipment of gallon cans was not found, but in their place was a number of five-gallon cans, such as alcohol sales are generally made in. Mr. Gouls asserted that the alcohol was solely for his private consumption, and as no proof could be made that he had sold or exposed for sale any part of his stock he was declared not guilty. When he held the defendant, Judge Stone should have a good effect," Mr. Caverly commented.

SARWAT PASHA ACCEPTS OFFICE

Egyptian Leader Undertakes to
Form Ministry in Response
to Sultan's Request

LONDON, March 2 (Special Cable).—Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has carried Egyptian public opinion by the concessions he took to Cairo from London and Sarwat Pasha has now accepted the Sultan's invitation to form a ministry, thereby fulfilling his side of the Anglo-British understanding. The new Egyptian Cabinet, is influential and the letter Sarwat Pasha addressed to the Sultan announcing his acceptance of the office outlines a policy of moderation which promises to end the deadlock in administration, hitherto so complete.

One of the first tasks set itself by the new government is the drafting of a constitution to reform the franchise and establish parliamentary control of administration. Sarwat Pasha himself, besides the office of Prime Minister, undertakes the ministry of foreign affairs concerned with the charge of consular and diplomatic representatives abroad, consistent with Egypt's new status of independence.

The popular reception accorded Field Marshal Allenby alike at Alexandria and on his arrival at Cairo, where he is in temporary residence, was cordial and indicates that the experiment of grafting western democratic methods upon the old stock of oriental despotism has undoubtedly started favorably. It has now to be seen to what extent, when the glamour of initiation is passed, Sarwat Pasha and his popular-elected colleagues will be able to retain control of the extremely volatile element in the young Egyptian party, whereon their own ascendancy largely depends.

Disturbances at Tanta

LONDON, March 2 (By The Associated Press).—Three persons were reported killed and 24 others injured in a disturbance this morning at Tanta, Egypt, 55 miles north of Cairo, says a Central News dispatch from Cairo. Native soldiers quelled the disturbance and restored order.

SPLIT LOOMS IN BRITISH COALITION

Question as to Who Shall Determine Coalition Policy

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable).—The information cabled to The Christian Science Monitor Monday that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George had threatened his resignation to Tory leaders, has reached today's afternoon papers and is featured as a first-class political sensation. The immediate question, as indicated yesterday, is whether Mr. Lloyd George or Sir George Younger, the "die-hard" chief of the Unionist political machine, shall determine the coalition electoral policy.

The tendency toward Coalition disintegration was given a terrific impetus when the Premier was at Cannes by Sir George's public revolt against the February election, which was favored by the Premier. As it is seemingly certain that the Unionist Cabinet Ministers will uphold Mr. Lloyd George, the crisis looks momentarily more like a split between moderate Unionism and the "die-hard" element which is horrified at the Liberalism of the government's foreign policy in Ireland, Egypt, and India, than a split between Mr. Lloyd George and Unionist fellow ministers.

The "die-hard" claim Youngerism is endorsed by 80 per cent of the Unionist electorate, but this is certainly a delusion. A question also involved in the crisis is the formation of a center party favored by Mr. Lloyd George and the Unionist ministers versus a return to old party lines favored by the "die-hards."

Lord Birkenhead yesterday almost openly repudiated Sir George. It remains to be seen who the Unionist Party will follow. A Unionist Council of War was held today at the House of Commons.

New State Employment Office

A new state employment office has been established at 25 Tremont Street to place men and women in clerical and other mercantile situations. Brig-Gen. E. Le Roy-Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced today that Miss Kathryn J. Sullivan of Dorchester will be in charge of the new office.

JAILS INSPECTED BY NEW ATTORNEYS

Mr. O'Brien Sends His Assistants on Tour of the State

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, determined that his assistants, new and old, shall be thoroughly conversant with conditions existing at state prison, Charles Street Jail and Deer Island and the reformatories at Concord and Sherborn before they make any recommendations for the commitment of prisoners. To that end he dispatched the assistants on a prison tour today.

Henry P. Fielding, Donald M. Lyons, Robert Robinson, Maurice Caro, and Peter F. McCarthy, assistant district attorneys, took in state prison as the first visiting assignment and were to visit Deer Island if they had time. Daniel W. Casey, engaged in court, will do his visiting later. The other assistants will visit the reformatory tomorrow and Saturday they go to Bridgewater to visit the state farm.

Mr. O'Brien announced that he will place two assistants in each session of the criminal court so that one may prepare a case while the other is trying the preceding case. Attorneys will not be allowed to interfere with the assistants engaged in court. Assistant District Attorney McCarthy will have charge of the trial, and cases will be marked up solely by him. The other assistants will not be allowed to grant continuances. Assistant district attorneys will not be allowed to not pros in cases of felonies or cases in which there is immaterial charge without consulting their superior. This will act as a curb on the disposal of cases by assistants.

In order to facilitate the disposal of a number of cases which await final disposition because of the return of guilty verdicts on pleas of guilty, Judge Bishop has consented to sit next week for this purpose only.

RECIPROCITY NOT FAVORED

Canada Envoy Advised Congress Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 2.—William S. Fielding, who came to Washington several days ago in the interest of a general tariff reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, has been advised by congressional leaders that Congress does not look with favor at this time on such an agreement.

Mr. Fielding has been in conference on the subject with Joseph W. Fordney, secretary of the House Ways and Means Committee, who today expressed unalterable opposition to putting into force the 1911 reciprocity act. Opposition to any general reciprocity agreement with Canada was voiced today by Senator Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"Canada has only agricultural products to send to the United States under such an agreement," said Senator McCumber, "and we have an exportable surplus of such commodities."

Senator McCumber said the United States had made a definite proffer to Canada which that country had specially refused to accept, and that since then tariff legislation had been enacted without reference to the 1911 act.

Repeal of the act is provided for in the so-called permanent tariff bill passed by the House last year and now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee.

MR. POINCARÉ SAYS PEACE FRENCH AIM

PARIS, March 2 (Special Cable).—"The imperialism of France," said Raymond Poincaré to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists who met him at luncheon, "is an old scarecrow which long ago was laid to rest near the tomb of Napoleon. There is not a single Frenchman who thinks of making war today or tomorrow. No one dreams of annexations. We want peace."

The French Premier was particularly desirous of removing misconceptions that have lately sprung up in America about the rôle and ideals of France, who had no other thought than to develop civilization, help industrial and social progress and have cordial relations with the whole world. She did everything to prevent international conflict, but the victim of inexcusable aggression and devastating invasion, she resolved not to lay down her arms till after victory.

"During the making of peace," continued Mr. Poincaré, "she sought no territorial advantage simply claiming the provinces snatched from her by force and asking that the damage should be repaired. Her ambition is simply to obtain the reparations due and security promised."

Pleased at the opportunity of conveying a direct message to America, which would dissipate the effects of anti-French propaganda, he called the attention of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor and others to the fact that generals in France make no war-like speeches. Marshals in France do not seek publicity and popularity. They respect civil power and free institutions, remaining modest and disciplined soldiers. Where there was justification for this allegation of militarism?

"We are not guaranteed against aggression," he added, "by a surrounding sea like England, nor by the absence of dangerous neighbors like the United States. We must take precautions. We cannot rewrite history, nor modify geography." He appealed to writers to show in a clear light the true face of France.

SCHOOLS

Study Accounting
Under the Personal Direction of
WALTER S. MORGAN, C. P. A.
Formerly of Pace Institute (Boston)
Morgan School of Accounting & Finance
927 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Haymarket 2223

RESTORATION ASKED OF THE 5-CENT FARE

United Improvement Association
Goes on Record as Favoring
Lowering of "L" Rate

Numerous proposals, ranging from public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway to repeal of the law that guarantees dividends to its stockholders at the expense of the State, were offered by members of the United Improvement Association at their monthly meeting in the Boston City Club on Wednesday night. A resolution was passed at the same meeting putting the association formally on record in favor of the restoration of the 5-cent fare.

Debate upon a substitute resolution brought out the general sense of the meeting as opposed to the guarantee of dividends as now provided by law. Roslinde Nickerson, a lawyer of Roslindale, proposed the resolution, and submitted various arguments in its favor. Quoting John F. Stevens, of the Elevated trustees, he said that state ownership, payment by the state of operating deficits, and savings in operating expenditures constituted the three possible ways of reducing fares.

Why Expenses Are High

Taking issue with Mr. Stevens as to the possibility of further economy, he pointed to the uselessness of having five highly salaried trustees, only one of whom really knows anything about the others representing various interests in Boston. The main reason, he said, why operating expenses are high is because elevated officials cling to worn-out methods and continue to make heavy investments in equipment that is fast becoming obsolete instead of taking advantage of modern inventions and improvements. He favored general adoption of the motorbus system, such as is being tried in Allston.

Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the association, submitted a lengthy analysis of Elevated receipts and expenditures, and advocated a 20 per cent cut in wages, reduction of fares and elimination of subway rentals to make possible an 8-cent fare, which, he said, is at the present general price level, the equivalent of a 5-cent fare in 1914. He stated that the average annual income of Elevated employees is \$1850, and that the salaries of officials paid a negligible part in the total expended for salaries. His vote was one of the two cast against the resolution.

John W. McCarthy of the Mt. Hope district argued that previous mismanagement, not present labor and material costs, are at the root of the difficulty. "Eventually you are going to buy the road," he said, "though you first insist upon paying for building up the properties, as you are doing now, later to pay for them again in the purchase price." He proposed a resolution in favor of immediate state ownership, which was not carried.

Harry A. Frazer, of Jamaica Plain, testified to extensive road replacements made in his section, and voiced a protest, not so much against the fares charged as against poor service rendered in return. Also cars are frequently bunched, a string of four or five at a time, followed at intervals by two or three similarly bunched, causing long waits and overcrowding side by side with empty carriages.

Other business transacted included a unanimous vote in favor of removing the tax limit, approval of Mayor Curley's proposed appropriation to the city planning board for the study of the metropolitan system of transportation and streets, a resolution requesting the garbage committee to confer with the mayor and the city department of public works relative to the legal separation, collection and disposal of garbage, and a request to the Metropolitan District Commission requesting estimates as to the appropriation for the Old Colony Boulevard and the probable time, when work upon the boulevard will be begun.

REPARATION'S ACCORD BENEFITS ALL ALLIES

PARIS, March 2 (Special Cable).—The text of the accord concluded at Berlin between the Reparations Commission and the German Government is announced here. It provides for the delivery of material on the same lines as the Wiesbaden accord, but it does not supersede the Wiesbaden accord between France and Germany, since it does not permit anticipatory deliveries on future dues for speedy reconstruction.

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tion of the devastated regions. The two accords will probably work together, one for the benefit of all the Allies, the other for the reconstruction of France.

The new accord permits direct purchases by allied buyers from German sellers. The Reparations Commission only registers the credit. The allied buyers will be those who have claims and the German-sellers will be paid by their government. The prices will be those of free commerce.

PROHIBITION SEEN AS WORLD ISSUE

American Results Said to Be
Important Influence

Prohibition is an international question and much of the success of anti-alcoholic measures in other countries depends on the results attained in the United States, declared Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, speaking on "The World's Anti-Alcohol Movement" at a meeting of the Boston Central Women's Christian Temperance Union, last evening at the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street. Miss Stoddard said that countries were coming to realize the necessity of anti-alcohol legislation on economic grounds, as the efficiency of workers in countries with prohibition was undoubtedly greater than in lands where alcohol is obtained freely.

Miss Stoddard declared that in traveling through Europe today one might find the various stages of the prohibition movement which the United States had gone through. In some countries there was complete prohibition. In others partial. Local option was found in many countries and in others steady progress was being made toward such laws. High officials in many of the countries, she said, are personally interested in the question of prohibition. Thomas G. Slavsky, President of the Technological Association, was earnestly interested, and the President of Austria, who was an abstainer, had made inquiries concerning the economic effects of prohibition in this country.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, field secretary of the Department of Immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts Board of Education, said that immigrants should receive a favorable impression on arriving here. Mrs. Gurney declared that too often first impressions were greatly at variance with the true state of affairs and said that many American injustices in European countries were judged places they had visited by some slight personal inconvenience.

BETTER ADVERTISING OF SECURITIES URGED

Dealers in securities that are really worth buying should advertise in a better fashion than many of them do. Robert Herman, representative of a New York advertising house, told bankers and members of the Boston City Club in an address today.

A survey made by his firm, throughout the United States, he said, shows that 55 per cent of the people who receive circulars advertising securities seek advice from local banks before making investments, and 67 per cent make inquiries about investments under consideration. Only 36 per cent of regular bankers, he said, promote securities offered by investment bankers.

Protection Against Inundation

To prevent inundation of subways, tunnels and cellars through faulty working of the new high-pressure fire service in the downtown district, a special crew of the fire department will be trained to shut off the high-pressure mains quickly. Mayor Curley has announced that an agreement about the crew's work has been made by himself and Acting Fire Commissioner Manning.

Madam Hen Is Cackling

Eggs are more plentiful, and the prices are in the consumers' favor. Right now in our stores we offer you the opportunity to get the choicest of the country at right prices. We receive our fowls direct from the early homesteads of our Westerners are always the best marks.

PRICES TODAY ARE:

Western doz. 37¢
Selected doz. 45¢
Extra Selected doz. 50¢

Cobb, Bates &



Photograph by A. F. Packard.

Panorama view of New Bedford Harbor as it is today with the new State Pier, completed two years ago, which has resulted in greatly increasing the port business

GRIP ON EGYPT BY BRITAIN SAID STILL TO BE VERY FIRM

Near Eastern Authorities in Washington Assert Mr. Lloyd George's Declaration in Parliament Does Not Bestow "Independence" on Country

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Not essentially to grant "independence" to Egypt, but to buttress the quaking walls of the British Empire, is regarded by many persons in Washington as the real motive of the termination of the British protectorate over the land of the Pharaohs. Viewed in that light, American and foreign diplomats pronounce the action just taken by the Lloyd George Government as historic and far-reaching in character. What Ireland won a short while ago, Egypt has now achieved, and India is not likely much longer to be denied. That, in Washington's opinion, is what Great Britain's decision means. It is, in other words, a gesture of generosity, rather than a shrewd measure of self-preservation. Virtually all of the burning questions of European and Asiatic politics are wrapped up with the Egyptian situation. In the Near East the specter of more war between Greece and Turkey, with its incalculable possibilities of embroiling greater powers, again terrifies the chancelleries of Europe. The menace is a direct outgrowth of what Muhammadan India considers the "perfidy" of David Lloyd George.

Reason for Feeling of Revolt

That dominating portion of India which is Islamic and acknowledges the sovereignty of the Caliphate, or Turkish Empire, has not forgiven and will not forgive the British Prime Minister for agreeing, in the Treaty of Sevres, after the world war, to assign Thrace to Greece. They were given "home lands" of Turkey would not be severed from the Islamic realm. Great Britain is not in a position to undo the Treaty of Sevres, and keep her promise to her hundreds of millions of Muhammadan subjects in India. Her inability to do so, as Mr. Saad, India's representative at the Washington Conference, publicly said on repeated occasions, is the primary reason for the growing feeling of revolt against British domination in India.

Thus some authorities feel that the British Government, with its genius for compromise, seeks to appease the Muhammadan universe with Egyptian "independence." The people of Egypt, like the Islamic population of India, are loyal to the Caliphate, even though Egyptian soldiers fought under allied banners in the world war after the Turks assailed the British on the Suez Canal.

Authorities Somewhat Skeptical

Whether the termination of the British protectorate over Egypt which was originally intended purely as a war measure, notification to that effect having been given to the United States Government in 1914, will appease either the Egyptians, or the Indian coreligionists remains to be seen. Near Eastern authorities in Washington consulted by the writer today were inclined to be skeptical. They say that the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Tuesday bestows anything but "sovereignty" or "independence" upon Egypt. By reserving to "British discretion" the defense of the Suez Canal, the protection of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect, and the protection of Egypt's foreign interests and foreign minorities, Near Eastern diplomats say, the British retain an exceedingly firm grip on Egypt. The question, at the time it was proposed by the Lloyd George Government, was whether the United States retains certain jurisdiction over the foreign and defense affairs of Egypt. The

ARMY SITE SALE FAVORED BY HOUSE

Part of Framingham Field May Be Disposed Of

Several matters of a military nature came up in the House and Senate yesterday. Three petitions that the adjutant-general be authorized to sell a portion of the training field at Framingham, and a petition that \$60,000 be appropriated for land for a training field for the national guard field artillery, were reported favorably to the Senate.

In the House the motion to recommend the bill to permit American Legion posts to inscribe the names of battles in which they were engaged on their flags provoked debate. It was argued that this is not permitted in the national law, in reply to which it was declared that no national law could be found on this. The vote to recommend was unanimous.

Other reports to the House included orders for a statement from the Secretary of the Interior on all the forms of aid from the national government, and requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act. Leave to withdraw was given the bill for equal pay for equal work for Boston school teachers, irrespective of sex, and the question of transferring the supervision of bond and investment companies to the Department of Public Utilities was referred to the next annual session. Bills to reduce the war poll tax to \$2 and to exempt war veterans were also referred over.

The Senate received the opinion of the Attorney-General on the bill providing for the sale of ice from wagons by ticket. He ruled that the measure would be constitutional if it were changed to provide that ice may be sold either on payment of tickets or money, so that the public will not be required to purchase tickets. A similar bill was defeated last year because of the hardship which buying tickets in advance would impose on people not in a position to advance the money.

William H. Sanger of Cambridge was nominated and elected clerk of the Senate to succeed Henry D. Coolidge. Mr. Sanger has served as assistant clerk for 34 years. He

appointed Irving H. Hayden of Quincy as assistant for the remainder of the session.

The bill relative to the investments of insurance companies roused debate. Senator Lewis Parkhurst moved reference to the next annual session for investigation. Senator Walter McLane pointed out that the bill is the result of a special investigation. The provision that Massachusetts companies be permitted to invest in the bonds of foreign companies was revived, and defeated again, the motion to postpone defeated, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

QUOTAS ALLOTTED FOR CAMP DEVENS

Camp Devens will be open as a citizens' military training camp from May until early fall, the training courses for guardsmen to cover 15 days for each quota, and 30 days for officers in the reserve corps. Announcement of the allotment of quotas for Massachusetts men, was issued from the army base yesterday, as follows:

	Red	White	Blue
Suffolk	248	50	1
Barnstable	8	8	1
Bristol	100	20	2
Dukes	3	4	1
Norfolk	68	4	1
Plymouth	46	11	2
Nantucket	2	2	1
Essex	146	26	3
Middlesex	231	45	4
Berkshire	35	8	1
Hampden	90	17	2
Hampshire	21	6	1
Worcester	136	26	3
Franklin	15	5	1

The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 1

SIR AUCLAND GEDDES, the British Ambassador, will shortly undertake a voyage of discovery in America. He is going to cross the continent of the United States, that is to say, for the first time, and will visit the Pacific coast. The occasion of the expedition is an engagement to deliver an address at the fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the University of California, at Berkeley, on March 23. The states of Washington and Oregon probably will be included in the Ambassador's journey. Sir Auckland Geddes likes talking to university men, of whom he himself is one by profession. California's great state institution, with its enrollment of nearly 13,000 undergraduates, is one of America's biggest.

President Harding, who delights to honor his personal friends, today names another one of them to federal office—Fred E. Scooby of San Antonio, Tex., to be Director of the Mint. He will succeed Raymond T. Baker of Nevada, who leaves office on March 17 after five years' service, the post being of that tenure. Mr. Scooby is from Ohio. His intimacy with the President dates from the time of Mr. Harding's entry into public life 22 years ago as a state Senator of Ohio, when Mr. Scooby was clerk of the Senate.

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana in today's drawing for seats in the Senate won the famous place held for so many years by Boies Penrose—seat No. 3, being the third from the center aisle on the front row to the left of the President's rostrum. The chair is a particularly big one built specially for Mr. Penrose, and is conspicuous for a large cushion with which it is upholstered.

Secretary Hughes, browed by Bermuda's sun, sends word to the State Department that he will be at his desk there next Monday, promptly to start in on the second year of his conduct of America's foreign affairs. Henry E. Fischer of Pennsylvania, who has been acting Secretary of State during the past three weeks, expects to leave for his new post, the ambassadorship to Belgium, within a month. The name of his successor as

NEW BEDFORD SHIPPING SHOWS STEADY INCREASE

Three Ocean-Going Lines Now Make This City a Port of Call, as the Result of Development Work of the Past Few Years

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Anticipating the movement for development of New England ports, New Bedford has been proceeding for a number of years in a quiet and orderly manner to develop its naturally advantageous facilities for shipping, with a result at the present time that no less than three important lines operating between the United States and foreign countries are making New Bedford a port of call. Since the completion of the State pier two years ago the use of the port by ocean-going vessels has greatly increased and the work for further development is still going on. Located at the head of Buzzards Bay the New England harbor has one of the best geographic locations of the Atlantic seaboard. It is only 18 miles from the tracks of all coast and coastwise vessels passing outside Cape Cod and within seven miles of the line of all vessels passing through the Cape Cod Canal.

Deliberate effort has been made to offset as much as possible the ill effects of what seemed, at times, to be policies discriminatory against commerce being financially able to avail

itself of the shipping conditions of the port of New Bedford. The Board of Commerce at New Bedford does not believe that it takes a fanfare of noise to create business or that such a fanfare will even help materially toward the creation of business.

Shipping Inducements

In order to induce shipping from New Bedford, conditions must be made to make shipping financially advantageous. New Bedford, as the other ports of New England, can hold its own on a fair competitive basis, but when it costs more per hundred pounds to ship cargo by way of New Bedford than it does to ship it by way of Baltimore or Philadelphia, there is going to be very little question as to which port gets the shipping. To be sure, the difference between rates at the ports is only 1 cent a hundred pounds, but in computing the difference on carloads or shiploads or trainloads a complication is presented which takes serious consideration.

Freight rates which have given a distinct advantage to Baltimore and Philadelphia over New Bedford have been in force for so long a time that New Bedford, as well as the other New England ports, has been only with difficulty able to build up its shipping business to the degree at which it now stands. Cargo shipments from the west have no alternative but to go to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and this situation will unquestionably continue just so long as rates discriminatory against New England ports are in force.

New Bedford harbor has a good channel with a 25-foot depth and a length of more than half a mile. Several years ago the federal government had under consideration a plan for dredging which should make the channel even more efficient. The plan was never fully carried out, but there is now expectation of dredging a much larger area in the inner harbor which would allow boats of even greater size to take in several of the industrial piers south of the State and New Haven piers.

Anchored Down the Bay

Some of the boats which now make New Bedford as port of call are of such size as to make it advisable to anchor them down the bay, discharging their passengers and cargo by smaller boats. This of course is a complexity, which could be done away if Congress accedes to a petition for government surveyors to make an investigation of just what is necessary in the way of dredging to make the harbor function completely as a port. The war brought about a distinct increase in the size and draft of boats coming into New Bedford and since the cessation of the war this increase has remained stable, instead of dropping back to pre-war status.

New Bedford has an honorable record as a shipping point, a record which deserves preservation and growth. In 1857 the city touched a peak of prosperity, a fact primarily established by the fact that the whaling industry was at its height, with 325 whaling vessels sailing out of the port with a tonnage of 111,000 tons. In a newspaper of Sept. 8, 1907, reference was made to the fact that within a few weeks previous there had been a distinct revival of the business upon which the reputation and wealth of many of the citizens of a generation before had been based. While the whaling industry at New Bedford would probably never again reach the proportions it had 30 years before it was still the principal whaling port in the world and the price of whalebone and oil continued to be fixed by the New Bedford market. In March, 1910, nine vessels were fitted out and departed as a mark of revival of the industry.

Whaling now is for the most part spoken of in New Bedford in terms of

museums which hold records and collections of other days. But there is port business, a greater volume of it than most people suspect. There would be more if conditions warranted.

Ready to Do Its Part

"New Bedford would do its part in making changes in the channel so that passenger and cargo boats which draw too much water to be advantageously docked there now would have no difficulty, said a Board of Commerce official to a representative of this paper." "But New Bedford itself is unable to fix fair freight rates. New Bedford well knows that its port is not functioning as it should. But the fact cannot be simply asserted and the situation automatically changed on the strength of it. As long as this differential of from 2 to 5 cents in favor of ports outside New England continues no New England port can function as it should. The only way the ports can function as they should is for them to make it worth the while of the steamship companies to direct business through them.

"All steamship companies are going to direct business by the cheapest course. In order to get export business it is necessary to create import business. The industrial population of New England brings thousands of freight cars here with raw materials for her industries. Return loads are smaller than they should be by reason of excessive freight rates. The ships of any number of companies will certainly include the New England ports of call when they are assured of export cargoes. The large amount of cotton consumed in New Bedford and nearby territory makes New Bedford the logical port for handling water-borne cotton. A million bales a year could be handled through New Bedford with appreciably more advantage than by any other port in New England. A considerable amount of cotton now comes to New Bedford but no such amount as that which would come if, by leveling freight rates, a regular direct service from the southern ports could be established.

"New Bedford will take care of its responsibilities as one of the major ports of New England when the differential is adjusted so that it is assured not only of large import but equally large export cargoes."

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BELTING DEMANDS

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—An indication of increasing industrial activities throughout the greater part of the country is seen in the going on to full time of the Graton Knight Manufacturing Company, tanners and beltmakers, which is now operating its plant 50 hours a week. This is a vast improvement on conditions a few months ago and affects about 900 hands. According to Frank H. Willard of the company, the change for the better is due to a marked upward tendency in the belting business in the past fortnight.

The company, it was reported by officials, is receiving orders and contracts in increasing volume from New England and the eastern states as a whole, as well as the south and the Pacific coast, but the middle west continues less responsive. Foreign business is being received steadily, though not in large volumes. The Far East is buying fairly well, notably China, Japan and India, and more orders are coming from Europe.

Mayor Curley announced last night that he would meet Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Washington tomorrow to discuss how the Interstate Commerce Commission may be persuaded to abrogate the adverse freight differentials now operating against Boston and New England shipping.

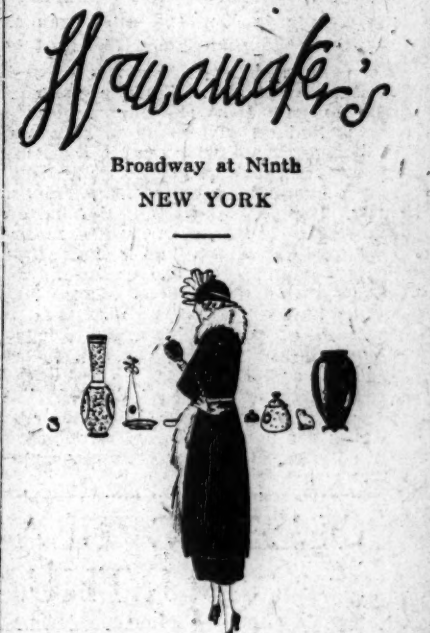
Bowdoin Gets Decision

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 2.—The Bowdoin College debating team was awarded the decision over the team of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., last night. The judges divided two to one. Bowdoin upheld the affirmative on a resolution for the passage of the bonus bill.

TRADE FIGURES SHOW DECREASE IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Feb. 27. (Special Correspondence).—According to the trade statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics total imports for home consumption fell off by over \$535,000,000 during the 12 months just ended, as compared with the previous year, while imports in the 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1921, were nearly \$325,000,000 higher than in the 12 months preceding. Canadian exports during the 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1922, showed a decrease of more than \$480,000,000, as compared with the 12 months previous which, in turn, decreased by more than \$525,000,000 from the totals of the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1920.

Total imports for the 12 months ending January, 1920 were \$970,779,210; 1921, \$1,305,593,395; 1922, \$778,702,513. Total exports in the same periods were \$1,219,015,187; 1921, \$1,263,221,401; 1922, \$781,858,107.



Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Getting down to facts in the March Sale of China and Housewares—

More than a thousand dinner sets will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Fancy china will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Glass and artwares will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Kitchen wares will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Lamps and shades will be 1/4 to 1/2 less.

For instance the entire second gallery of the New Building is given over to the china, glassware and lamps.

Two-thirds of the seventh gallery of the New Building is devoted to housewares.

If there is a better variety elsewhere in the United States at the present writing, we would like to hear about it.

PARIS TAX CALLED
LESS THAN GERMAN

Doctor Hermes Says Allies Have
a Lighter Proportional Bur-
den to Carry

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The debate on the budget which opened in the Reichstag on the day following the dispatch of the German Reparations note to Paris was notable for the delivery of two speeches, that by Dr. Hermes, the Finance Minister, and that of Herr Philip Scheidemann, the Majority Socialist, who no longer holds office.

Dr. Hermes, whose speech was delivered on the day on which he announced his refusal of the offer to go as German Ambassador to Washington, is of the Center or Roman Catholic Party, a man of much ability, particularly in the domain of finance, but politically far to the Right. He proved beyond doubt that only a very great effort will enable the country to balance the budget for the coming year, quite apart, of course, from its obligations in the matter of reparations.

Faced by Deficit

The budget plan for 1922, said Dr. Hermes, was obviously determined by the terrible financial burdens which the Peace Treaty imposed on the German people. While a surplus of about 16,000,000,000 of paper marks might be expected so far as the ordinary internal budget was concerned, a deficit, unless a loan for the purpose could be floated, of 171,000,000,000 in the matter of reparations, confronted the German Treasury.

The attempt made during 1922, he said, to fulfill the Peace Treaty conditions had resulted in the catastrophic collapse of the mark and the result of that collapse had been to make budgeting an extremely uncertain affair. The new budget proposals, he insisted, included taxation plans quite unique in the history of finance, no less a sum than 100,000,000,000 paper marks having to be extracted from the German taxpayer.

An interesting passage in the speech was that devoted to a comparative examination of the tax burdens of Great Britain, France, and Germany. He said that the method of comparing respective taxation, which had been frequently adopted in England and more particularly in France, namely of reckoning the mark at its normal value, was an utterly false one. The only honest and accurate way, he insisted, of comparing taxation was to determine the proportion of taxes paid to income earned.

Heavier Taxes Alleged

Reckoning on that basis, he continued, it would be found that, whereas a German whose income was 30,000 marks a year paid 2000 marks in taxation, that income was freed from taxation alike in England and France. A similar state of things obtained if one compared large incomes earned in those countries. Thus, a German who earned 1,000,000 marks yearly was called on to pay an income tax of 35.5 per cent, whereas an Englishman would have to pay 33.4 per cent, and a Frenchman only 25.3 per cent.

Dr. Hermes discussed the vexed question of the flight of capital, measures against which had been insistently demanded by the entente. He admitted that the flight of capital had taken place but maintained that a solution of the problem could only be effectively reached through international agreement.

At the same time he indicated that the German Government had not been idle on the point, and that negotiation with Czech-Slovakia and other countries was in progress.

POLISH POPULATION WINS
IN LITHUANIAN ELECTIONS

Voting Conducted in Good Order Amid Great Enthusiasm—Balloting Impartially Supervised—Settlement of Vilna Question Goes to League of Nations

VILNA, Lithuania, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The elections to the National Assembly, which is to decide the status of the city of Vilna, is now called "Central Lithuania," according to the will of the people, have ended, as was foreseen, in a complete triumph for the Polish population. The voting was carried on in perfect order, and with great patriotic enthusiasm. In Vilna itself the Jews abstained from voting, with few exceptions, but in the villages they gave their votes for Poland, and because they were so afraid of any idea of becoming attached to the White Ruthenian Soviet Republic. The Lithuanians abstained from voting, but their number is so small in the Vilna territory that their votes hardly come into consideration.

The commissions charged with the supervision of the ballot boxes and the whole arrangement of the elections performed their duties with exemplary impartiality to such an extent that 1400 Polish-Lithuanians who came from different towns in Poland, Warsaw, Posen, Lemberg and Cracow, in order to register their votes, were not allowed to do so because they arrived after the closing of the lists. This occasioned such indignation among them that it nearly led to a riot. The Assembly is to be summoned as soon as it is technically possible.

It has been a fatal week for the future of Jewish national autonomy in Lithuania. The whole question has been placed in the balance. After the

WOMEN BECOMING ACTIVE
IN BRITISH POLITICAL LIFE

Miss May P. Grant

Coalition Liberal candidate for South East Leeds

Supporter of Mr. Lloyd George Explains Her Reasons
for Entering Politics—Is an Advocate
of Equal Rights

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The rumored general election—when it comes—will be notable for the number of women candidates who will contest seats for all the political parties. Miss May Pollock Grant will contest South East Leeds in the Coalition Liberal interest and in the following interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she relates how she came to be elected parliamentary candidate for this constituency.

"I have always been interested in politics since I was a child," Miss Grant said. "They were talked about in my home, a Scottish manse. Though my father was a Canadian, he was educated at Edinburgh University and after some missionary work in India settled in Scotland."

"I began my political career as a suffragette, a member of the W. S. P. U. Really this is just the logical sequence to my work there. I dropped the suffrage agitation as soon as the war broke out, and my chief work was as a policewoman in the Women's Police Service, and was carried on principally in factories for high explosives."

"Since the war I have been studying politics and speaking for the Coalition Liberals. Then it suddenly occurred to me that I should like to stand for Parliament, though at that time there seemed not the remotest possibility of my being elected."

"Why am I a Coalition Liberal, you ask? Because it is bigger than any of the little groups, and I am after the biggest idea. The Coalition Lib-

erals are hoping to run at least three other women candidates, and Mrs. Coombe Tennant has already been adopted for the Forest of Dean. "About my political ideal? Well, I am not standing as a woman—I am standing as a human. And my idea is that I want to see sex equalization in public life. I think that women will bring a spirit of cooperation into politics. "But people say women can't cooperate!" interjected the interviewer. "Oh, yes; but that's nonsense. I am standing definitely not only for cooperation between the sexes, but the classes and nations of the world. I also stand for freedom, and there my Liberalism comes in. Freedom for the individual to develop himself as an individual and not as a cog in a Socialist wheel."

"I began my political career as a suffragette, a member of the W. S. P. U. Really this is just the logical sequence to my work there. I dropped the suffrage agitation as soon as the war broke out, and my chief work was as a policewoman in the Women's Police Service, and was carried on principally in factories for high explosives."

adoption of the Constitution of Lithuania by the Constituent Sejm, it now remains for the Jewish demands embodied in the Constitution for Minority Peoples drafted by Dr. Solovetschik, Minister for Jewish Affairs, to be incorporated as part of the Constitution of the country. A great many difficulties, however, have been arising which considerably impede the progress of this work. The whole of the Jewish population in Lithuania is watching the developments with the most intense interest and impatience. The Yiddische Stimme, the most important Jewish daily in Kovno, has published the text of all the documents to which Lithuania pledged herself in 1919, 1920 and 1921 at the conferences in Paris, Brussels and Geneva, in regard to the minority rights. Numerous Jewish conferences have been held in the situation and it was agreed that the question will be considered. The Lithuanian Government has been requested by the Council of the League to send a delegation to participate in the consideration of the problem. The government intends to invite a representative of the Jewish community in Lithuania to join the delegation. It is possible that the Minister for Jewish Affairs will be one of the members of the delegation.

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POLES SEEK SHARE
IN RUSSIAN TRADE

Soviet Shops Are Reopening and
Credit Need Grows

WARSAW, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Bolsheviks are now yielding to the necessities of economic life all along the line. Agricultural statistics show that last year only 2,200,000,000 poods of seed were yielded, whereas before the war there was a yield of 4,500,000,000 (of which 600,000,000 poods were exported and 400,000,000 poods went to the towns). This was the reason of the change in economic front. This change was at first gradual, it was intended only to institute a system of exchange between the cooperatives of the town and villages, but this did not give the desired result. Thereupon, private initiative was admitted and also the lease of industrial enterprises.

The Soviets have proceeded so quickly in this direction that, whereas last year in October there was only a talk of workmen's unions (trusts) of five to six members, it has now come to companies of shareholders. In connection with this quick evolution, trade also grows apace. Shops are eagerly seized, and the rent for a shop which last October amounted to 500,000 Soviet rubles now costs 140,000,000 rubles. Shops are leased by auction.

In the Ukraine 8000 industrial enterprises have been leased. These are chiefly enterprises working at local raw materials. The rent is paid in the form of from 2 to 40 per cent of the production. In connection with this the need of credit has developed and as there are as yet no banks, this credit is enormously dear. It is granted at a rate of 2 per cent daily.

All the organizations conducting foreign trade, state as well as cooperative, are above all directed toward the supply of such articles as are needed in the villages. The country districts have a considerable amount of raw materials (skins, furs, hemp) by means of which they can pay for the goods and implements they need. It is said that in this year, after satisfying the needs of the inhabitants, it will be possible to export 2,000,000 skins.

Poland feels it should not delay commercial relations with Russia; it is felt that a commercial mission should be sent to Kiev, consisting of representatives of industry and commerce. The Ukraine and Russia are gradually rebuilding their economic life. In Lodz, a Bolshevik Commercial Mission is already negotiating with the manufacturers of that town, and although they have not yet arrived at an agreement it is expected that they will do so shortly.

ORATORY PRECEDES
BRITISH ELECTION

Lord Birkenhead Upholds Pres-
ent Coalition and Assails
Lord Grey's Policy

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The series of political speeches, which has now run full circle through the parties, was set revolving again by Lord Birkenhead in a vigorous address in London recently. Not the least interesting part of the speech was that in which the Lord Chancellor rebuked the members of his own party who would wreck the Coalition, and gave reasons for its continuance. The speech was further characterized by a somewhat bitter attack on Lord Grey's diplomacy. Toward Lord Grey himself, Lord Birkenhead expressed personal respect, although he admitted being extremely annoyed by what he described as Lord Grey's "pontifical and impeccable omniscience."

Dealing with British pre-war diplomacy during the period in which Lord Grey had been Foreign Secretary, Lord Birkenhead asserted that Britain went into the war with a diplomacy that never suspected its possibility, and an army wholly unprepared for its outbreak. He further expressed the opinion that but for the outbreak of the European war, the country might have been plunged in civil war with Ireland at that time.

On the subject of the early conduct of the war, Lord Birkenhead held that if the offer of M. Venizelos of the help on the whole of the Greek Army had been accepted, the Gallipoli Peninsula would have fallen, and even the Russian rebellion might have been avoided. Similar diplomacy, he said, had brought the bitter enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey, into the war as against us.

To the blessings of coalition government, Lord Birkenhead is now a thorough and avowed convert. Rebuking those who essayed a return to the pure conservatism, he said that their obligations to those with whom they had fought, and to the country, were not to be forgotten. He said that they should be sufficient to keep them together, unless there was a complete divergence on matters of belief.

He made it quite clear that whatever other members of the party did, he intended to stand by the Coalition. If there had been any justification for the Coalition five years ago, he believed that the same justification existed today. In support of this he pointed to "still prostrate and stricken Europe," to the 2,000,000 unemployed, to "formidable movements" in Egypt and India. It was not inconceivable, he added, that in either of these two countries Britain might have to assert her will.

Coalition Breaking Up.

Labor Leader Asserts
MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Arthur Henderson M. P., at a Labor meeting held at Manchester recently, gave what was announced as the "national and official Labor reply" to the recent speeches by the leaders of other parties.

Mr. Henderson said it was evident that the Coalition was fast breaking up, and that the country was within a few weeks of an election which, for Labor Party, would be the most important in its history.

Dealing with the Prime Minister's recent references to international trade, peace, and good will, Mr. Henderson affirmed that the policy now advocated was that which the Labor Party had pleaded for three years ago. On the subject of foreign policy Mr. Henderson said his party has no faith in everlasting military alliances which might later involve the people in a war, arising out of the policy of other nations. In the case of the proposed treaty between France and Britain, he reminded the audience, any military alliance would be fundamentally opposed to the League of Nations, of which both countries were members. The Labor Party sought peace through the building up of stable economic and political conditions in Europe and the reestablishment of friendship and confidence between nations.

On the broader aspect of international relations, Mr. Henderson was no less emphatic. "Labor," he affirmed, amid cheers, "is opposed to a comprehensive or exclusive League of Nations, a drastic and progressive reduction in armaments, the prohibition of the export of instruments of war by private manufacturers, no secret treaties, no economic boycott, recognition of the independence of Egypt, and genuine self-government for India."

Dealing with the more domestic problems, Mr. Henderson declared that unemployment was not a matter for relief but for organization. Most labor troubles, he said, could be traced to the effects of peace treaties upon the economic life of Europe, and the Labor Party was out for a new international policy founded on justice, cooperation and good will.

On questions of government, Mr. Henderson said, the Labor Party stood for the taxation of land values and the supremacy of the House of Commons. Declaring his opposition to the proposed economies in education under the Geddes Committee scheme, Mr. Henderson said, amid cheers, "We are not going to take it out of the children of today and tomorrow to pay for a war they had nothing to do with."

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A remarkable sale, worthy of the best traditions of the store—a sale looked to as a landmark—we announce this 48th Anniversary event with full confidence of its greatest satisfaction to the community-at-large.

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Springfield

SPAIN NOW OCCUPIES LAND
HELD CENTURIES BY TRIBE

The "Mysterious City" of the Native Ajmas Taken
by Spanish Military Forces—Railway Proposed
Between Tetuan and Xauen

TETUAN, Morocco, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Spanish forces at the western end of the Spanish zone of Morocco—Melilla being at the eastern end—are now at close grips with a big tribe or group of tribes who have a reputation for being the fiercest, most warlike and most unyielding of all the native people of North Africa, these being the famous Ajmas. It has been their boast for ages that their land was sacred, that no Christian foot ever had or ever should tread upon it, and that, whatever happened to the rest of Morocco, the warlike Ajmas never would give way. There are daring, ferocity, determination and skill in their beligerent proceedings that support this boast and it is believed to be a fact that Europeans have not hitherto walked upon their ground or at least some particular parts of it. But Spanish soldiers are now treading on soil of the Ajmas.

The Ajmas have a well-defined history such as other tribes. Rifian and otherwise, do not possess. They feel an enormous pride of race, and they foster it in a territory that is perhaps the wildest and most mountainous in the whole of Morocco. The tribe was founded in the second century of the Muhammadan era by one who called himself Sidi Ialao, a grandson of Sidi Osman, who followed the Prophet in his travels. The traditions of a tribe could hardly go further back. Sidi Ialao preached, proclaimed, and gathered a goodly number of partisans about him as a nucleus of a new tribe. These followers he divided into five "amalas" or sections, and it was from this fact that the group became known as the Ajmas, this being the native word for five. One section took the name of Sidi Ahmed El Aalen and appropriated the country of Beni Dercul, Beni Feluat and Beni Salah. A second section was the Seba Kebail and its headquarters were at Sidi El Hach Ketran. A third was the Beni Zamul at Mulay Dris and Beni Zarull. The fourth was the Sidi Yusuf Teldi, with headquarters at the place of that name. The fifth was the Beni Zarull with Sidi Mohamed Ben Sada as its chief place. In the midst of the wide region that was occupied by these five sections of the Ajmas dwelt Sidi Ialao, the founder, for many years exercising the overlordship which became his prerogative. When in due course he passed away, not only the Ajmas but tribes from other regions paid their respects in pilgrimages to his sepulcher at Ain Telatza.

The five sections, with their chiefs are still maintained as at the beginning, but the Spaniards have been informed that even in the event of the complete domination of the Ajmas by the Spaniards, the only one of the five chiefs, with whom it will be possible to negotiate. The others are fighters and fanatics of such character that any attempt to negotiate with them must fail. "It should not be assumed that all the Ajmas, despite tradition and association with each other, are as a band of brothers. Not by any means. They are warriors in the amplest meaning of the word, and they spend their lives continuously fighting. When there are no outside enemies to fight, the Ajmas frantically fight among themselves. Dreadful stories are told of the crimes they commit and horrors they perpetrate."

Naturally, as in the case of all people with a history, there have been ebbs and flows in the affairs of the Ajmas, and it seems that now the most far-reaching and final ebb has set in. Many years ago they reached almost the summit of their importance, when they had a chief named Sidi El Far, famous far and wide for his energy and for as much wisdom as was desirable in a good and warlike Ajmas. Brave warrior he was. The tribesmen respected him greatly; it seemed that more homage was paid him than to any other since the founding of the tribe. But somebody was jealous of him, and he was found one day assassinated on the road to Tazarut. His own men had done the deed.

Airplanes have now sealed the fate of the Ajmas. The tribesmen had such

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an enormous advantage in their extremely wild country that they might for some time longer have held them selves against and force fighting in the old-fashioned way, and so they believed and proclaimed.

Xauen has now become quite a Spanish headquarters. The High Commissioner is there continually, as it is a center of direction and supplies, and the "mysterious city," the "secret city," into which no European had ever entered is now settled down to its new way of life, with considerable intensification of its commerce, and Europeans walk in and out of it as they wish. It must be regarded as one of the most interesting towns of Africa. Agitation is already heard about communication between Tetuan, which is linked up by rail and sea to the general world, and Xauen, for at present there is nothing but a narrow track between the two, and though the military and other automobiles are being driven over it, such driving, with precipices all the way, constitutes an exciting and in wet weather a dangerous experience. The question of road communication has been a serious one, for every day convoys of supplies pass from one to the other, and if this track were to give out entirely, as occasionally it threatens to do, the situation for the military operating forces at the other end might be serious. There is only one rough track, used by the Moors for time for themselves and their animals, and except at long intervals it is impossible for two wagons to pass on it. For a long time, General Benquer, the High Commissioner, has been impressing upon the government the importance and necessity of constructing a new road and railway, but though plans have been formed nothing has been done except to make a bridge over the River Uad. A military light railway was started, but it got no further than Mogote.

When Xauen was first occupied in the autumn of 1920, the High Commissioner proposed to the government that a railway line from Tetuan to Xauen should be constructed at a cost of 6,000,000 pesetas. If the government had supplied him with the money he would have guaranteed to do the rest. The railway would be in four sections, and it was estimated that some 2000 men of the Rif tribes, mainly such as had come over from Alhucemas and other parts, might be employed on the work. It has been calculated that each of the daily convoys that goes from Tetuan to Xauen costs about 1500 pesetas on account of the traveling conditions, so the need of the railway is emphasized. It would be a great money saver from the beginning and of course it will have to come and that very soon; but the government has not had time thus far except to murmur approval.

World Telegraphic Conference to Meet

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—It is reported from Bern that an international conference will meet at Paris, probably during the course of the present year, for the purpose of revising the international rules and conventions concerning telegraphy and radio-telegraphy. M. Etienne, director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, and M. Crescetti, assistant director, are going to Paris to confer with the French Administration regarding the preparations to be made with respect to the conference.

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TO AID THE IDLE

Mr. Bramley Sees End of Eng-
lish Trade Depression

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Among the many methods proposed for neutralizing the effects of trade depression upon the workers, that suggested by Fred Bramley in his recent lecture before the National Alliance of Employers and Employed at Birmingham, is worthy of consideration. Mr. Bramley referred to attempts made to guarantee work in each industry or occupation. In his opinion no such remedy could be found. To affect guaranteed occupation for workers in their own trades or occupations at all times would imply complete reorganization of national and international trade. It was obvious that the conditions of such a reorganization were impossible and yet no complete remedy could be obtained without them. Mr. Bramley did not discard reorganization as a factor in solving the problem. He stressed the fact that it was the duty of all concerned with industry to secure the organization of each industry or occupation so as to make the fullest possible provision for those employed in them.

He proposed to create the reserve fund by the allocation of a percentage of output value to a fund for unemployed in each industry. This would produce better results than a payment on output to individual workmen. It would enable the employer to keep employees during periods of bad trade. It would enable him to resume industry with workers most experienced and stimulate a direct and more personal interest by the workmen in a particular business undertaking. The creation of a fund of this kind for the unemployed was suggested as a substitute for the various schemes mentioned for obtaining increased output by appealing to the selfishness of individual workmen.

Government work should, as far as possible, be done during periods when private trade is below normal, and all government orders should be placed through one contracting department after consultation with representative bodies for each industry. We should not then continue to have government work done at overtime rates during one period of the year and at another period find employees of that industry receiving out-of-work pay from government funds. A similar arrangement, should be possible for local governing bodies, requiring an enormous quantity of commodities, which could be produced and stored during periods of depression in the ordinary commercial or industrial markets.

By this set of plans, none of them taking anything from the public purse, it is probable that a great deal could be done to prevent the serious evils caused by depressions of trade.

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Milk Sherbet—2 cups Carnation Milk, 2 cups cold water, 3 cups sugar, strained juice of 5 lemons, beaten whites of 3 eggs. Mix the Carnation Milk and water, and put on to boil. When boiling stir in the sugar, and set bowl for a few minutes longer; remove from fire to cool. When cold begin to freeze, and when half frozen stir in the lemon juice and the whites of eggs. Continue to freeze until it is of the consistency of ice cream. There are many other recipes as good as this in the Carnation Cook Book. Send for it.

MAYOR FINDS WORK FOR ABOUT 800 MEN

Five Concerns Promise Mr. Curley to Lay Four Miles of Wire Underground Yearly

Through the promises of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company to place four miles of wires underground this year and for the succeeding four years, Mayor Curley sees opportunity for work for hundreds of men and the expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Edison Company, for instance, plans to employ about 400 men in laying four miles of its heavy cables underground. It is estimated that this company will spend \$350,000 this year alone in that work.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which promised the Mayor to lay not less than four miles of underground wire conduits this year will employ about 100 men and expend something like \$40,000 on this improvement.

The Boston Elevated Company has appropriated \$100,000 for underground wire work this spring, summer and fall and will employ not less than 75 men for many months for the work.

The Postal Telegraph Company has set aside \$75,000 to be expended in street wire work this year and its officials say it will employ at least 60 men in that work. The Western Union Company can be counted upon to devote from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to underground wire laying in Boston this year and the employment of from 50 to 75 men in that work.

Since work began in Boston by the public service corporations on underground wire and service conduits about 10 years ago some 60 miles of street wires have been placed underground and the unsightly poles have disappeared. The so-called downtown part of Boston is now entirely divested of these street obstructions. Joseph P. Manning, Commissioner of the Fire and Wire Department, estimates that about one-half of the wires in Boston streets have been placed underground.

Since the law requiring the burying of wires went into effect, the public service corporations, till the war, had been placing five miles of their wire annually beneath the surface. Then the war interrupted the work and no work was done in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

A further exemption by reason of scarcity of materials and high prices was granted the service concerns in 1919 and 1921, but they did considerable depressing, notwithstanding.

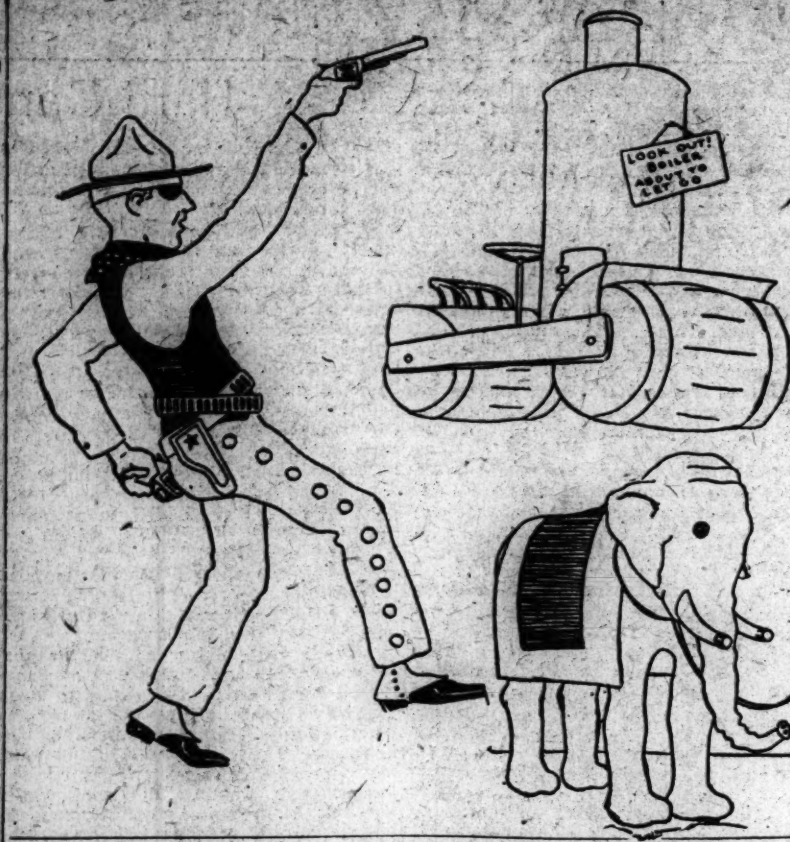
Last year, the law was again put into force but with the change that public service corporations be required to place beneath the surface four miles of wires yearly for the next five years.

Mayor Curley has asked the concerns to dig 10 miles of trenches for conduits this year.

It is estimated that the companies will employ nearly 800 men and expend about \$650,000 to \$700,000 in the work for this year alone.

Commissioner Manning and Walter J. Burke, superintendent of the wire division, have arranged for conduit work for this year for the following sections and streets of the city:

Brighton—Washington street, from Commonwealth Avenue to Corey Road; Corey Road, from Washington Street to the Brookline town line;



Wallingford Road, from Chesnut Avenue to Commonwealth Avenue.
East Boston—Border Street, from North Ferry to Condon Street; Summer Street, from Maverick Square, to Border Street.

Roxbury—Ziegler Street, from Warren to Dearborn; West Cottage Street, from Dudley to Grove Hall Avenue.
Dorchester—Dorchester Avenue from Peabody Square to Pierce Square; Fuller Street, from Dorchester Avenue to Washington Street.
Back Bay—Brookline Avenue, from Commonwealth Avenue, 1800 feet to a point about 150 feet from the south line of Fullerton Street.

"CYMRODORIŌN" HEAR WELSH RACE PRAISED

"The younger generation of Welshmen growing up in America may forget the Welsh language, but they never can forget the background of culture and religion which has been their fathers'," said the Rev. Daniel Evans of Andover Theological Seminary, addressing the Cymrodorion (Welsh Associates) in celebration of St. David's Day, at Chipman Hall last evening.

"One of the finest characteristics of the race is, I believe, shown in the fact that there is no skeptical book written in the Welsh language," he continued. "The race is not wealthy, believing rather in spiritual riches. I have seen men in the coal mines of Wales writing their musical compositions on bits of slate."

Other speakers of the evening were E. E. Clive of the Jewett Players and the Rev. Mark W. Williams, formerly of Boston and now of Brooklyn, N. Y. T. Phelps Jones, president of the society, presided.

Wool Growers Fix Price
AUGUSTA, Me., March 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association, held here yesterday, it was decided to complete payment of the 1920 clip on a basis of 35 cents a pound and to market the 1921 clip at the best prices obtainable.

BULGARIA LOOKS TO VILLAGERS TO END "BOURGEOIS" HOPES

Jubilee Celebration of Poet Who Wields Mighty Influence Over Populace Turns Into Demonstration Against the Middle Classes

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence).—On the 28th of Sofia, no one would be more than the country has serious interior commotions as well as financial and economic troubles. The irreproachable regularity of the railway services, from the frontier up to the metropolis, might reassure anyone regarding the country's perfect order and great activity. The first impression is reinforced by the general cleanliness of the very busy thoroughfares, the particularly large number of houses in course of construction and the handsome aspect of the buildings.

It is not at the first glance that the visitor to Bulgaria will get to know this people, who, in spite of all their obliging manners, still remain, as it were, retired within themselves. One has to look deeper into their daily life and habits in order to learn their real character. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had the opportunity of doing this, not only through personal contact with numerous old acquaintances in this country, but also by visiting the 30 years' jubilee celebration of the patriotic poet Canko Bakalof Cerkowski, which was held in the village of Bela Cerka, the richest and most cultivated part of Bulgaria.

Villagers Should Rule

Canko Bakalof, actually Minister of Public Works, and in former days one of the founders of the Socialist Party in Bulgaria, is the real founder of the Farmers Party, which, headed by M. Stamboliski, is now ruling Bulgaria. He is her foremost protagonist, through means of his poems, which exert here, as always, with primitive epic peoples, a mighty influence upon the popular masses.

The jubilee celebration of this popular poet turned into a great demonstration against the "bourgeoisie" and the urban proletarians, as well as against the intellectuals supporting both groups. M. Stamboliski, the Premier, opened the festivities with an address stating that it was not the town, but the village which should rule the country; the village was predestined to break up the ancient culture and to call forth a fresh national one in its stead.

bringing peace and prosperity among the people and freeing them from the chauvinist ambitions of the "bourgeoisie" who only looked for material profits.

This speech of M. Stamboliski clearly indicated his home, political and social creed. As for his foreign policy, he condemned the peace with the South Slav neighbor country, negotiated by the Allies abroad. He hoped to attain real peace by acting directly with the people themselves and in the first place with the Serbian Farmer Party, aware, as he was, that the old imperialistic régime, which was always opposed by the Farmer Party, had brought a crisis upon the people from which they would not recover for a long time. Since M. Stamboliski's address regular diplomatic relations have been reestablished between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

"Bourgeoisie" Groups

There are three, or rather four, groups in opposition to the Farmers Party. The strongest of these is the Blackists, namely the fused Nationalists and Cankovists with their leader, Dr. Danef, and M. Geshof representing the ancient Russophile policy. The other "bourgeoisie" group is formed by the Democrats of the former Prime Minister Malinov, which also bears the name of "the Party of the Clean Hand." They are inclining toward Jugoslavia as does Premier Stamboliski, but they are opposed to the intransigent struggle of the classes.

That the Socialist factions belong to the opposition is well known, and also the fact that M. Stamboliski was the first to put an end to the terrorism of the Communists. In any case, it would seem that M. Dimitroff, at that time Home Minister, put an end to the Communist danger by outlawing their organization, while M. Stamboliski organized against them the country people and supplied them with arms.

To give a clear view of the situation, it may be added that public opinion is generally prevailing, and that, before long, government policy should come to the formation of a coalition cabinet between the farmers and the most progressive elements of the "bourgeoisie," namely, the radical Democrats under their leaders, Dr. Padenhecht and Mace Canot.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR K. READING of Cambridge and the third Middlesex House district in the Legislature is an out-and-out candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney of Middlesex County in place of Endicott Peabody Saltonstall, who accepted the appointment of Governor Cox when Nathan A. Tutts was ousted, with the understanding that he would merely fill out the unexpired term.

Attorney Reading has made his announcements in papers in various parts of Middlesex County, and he proposes to throw all the hustle he can muster into the campaign which he will wage after the Legislature adjourns. As house chairman of the committee on Metropolitan affairs, Mr. Reading is kept pretty busy on Beacon Hill, and he likes to do well what is placed in his hands to do.

Harold D. Wilson, former prohibition enforcement agent, is just preparing to issue his book descriptive of the work which he laid down in response to repeated requests from headquarters in Washington. Mr. Wilson has been spoken of in various and sundry places as a putative candidate on an independent and bone dry plank for the United States Senate. It is said that his political plans as well as his book interest shrewd Massachusetts Democrats.

The Republican Club of Massachusetts, following the cue of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee at its recent dinner, endorsed Senator Lodge, Governor Cox and all their works, while President George A. Rich stood on the bass pedals calling forth thousands of applause from his party organ. Those Republican subchiefs in Massachusetts are having a great time crying from the house-tops and dinner tables, "Peace, peace," when there really isn't a great deal of it to be found just under the surface.

Mayor Curley, who is nothing if he is not a political optimist, is delighted in capital letters with the assurances of support in his campaign for 5-cent fares in Boston he got from Speaker Loring Young of the House of Representatives the other day. How far the Speaker can go in his promise "to help in every way" the Mayor of Boston in this street car financial struggle remains to be seen. Governor Cox, the Republican leader on Beacon Hill, was certainly not so quoted by Mr. Curley.

Mayor Curley's plan to have the City Planning Board, the City Council and the Mayor of Boston, in a large planning organization for Boston is held to merit attention. The Mayor told the Councilmen the other day that he could do little for Boston's good without their cooperation and he said that at the same time they should all work with the planning board to work along better thought out lines than has been the story of the past.

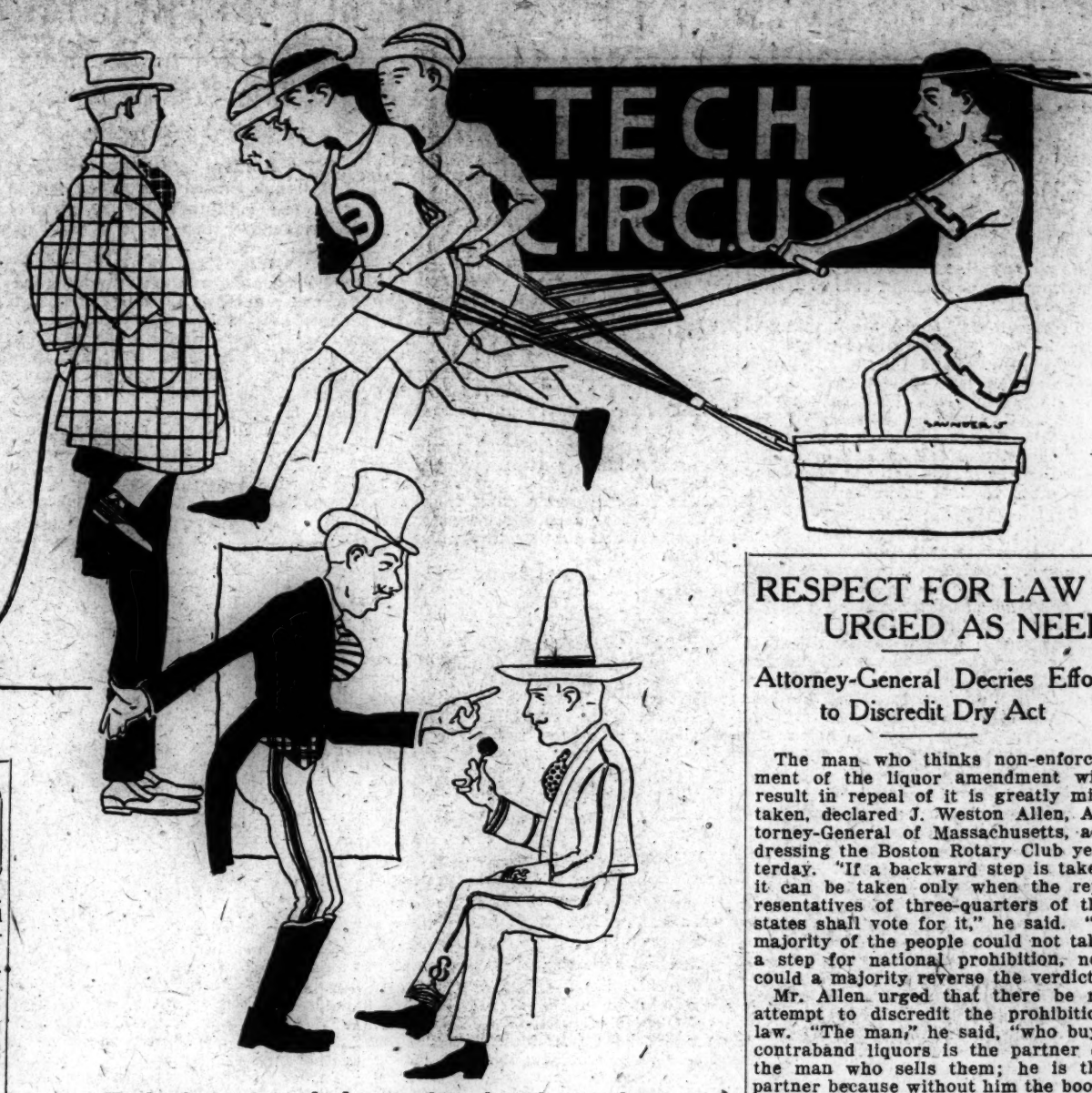
Former representative Francis A. McLaughlin of Brighton, one of the few Boston men anything like prominent in politics who rode with Mayor Curley on his bandwagon from the repair shops of the mayor's political vehicles all the way to victory on Dec. 13 last, is said to be slated for a sure place as member of the Boston election commission in the near-sweet by and by.

MR. MCADOO LEAVES LAW FIRM FOR WEST

NEW YORK, March 2 (Special).—William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, has announced his withdrawal from the law firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin here and his intention of moving to Los Angeles. The law firm as now constituted will be dissolved and reorganized.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo for seven years have passed their vacations in the west. He said they "were obliged to surrender to the irresistible lure of western life." Ever since they passed the winter of 1919 in California, it had been their intention to make their home there, he said. He will practice law in Los Angeles and expects to visit New York frequently.

Carmen to Be Laid Off
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2.—Because of a change in working conditions, brought about as a result of the decision of the arbitration board which was made known Monday night, between 50 and 100 platform men employed by the Springfield Street Railway Company will be laid off Sunday. It was announced last night.



Technology circus had everything but the sawdust

Plumber's Tools Aid 'Bull' at Technological Circus

Wash-Tub "Chariot Race" Another Feature of Merry Carnival at Massachusetts Institute

There was a real, old-fashioned circus last night for everybody who cared to see it, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as it is called by the dignified, or plain "Tech," as everybody else calls it. And as everybody loves a circus, even to those who have to go only to take the children, there were a couple of thousand visitors at this exhibition, to which no admission was charged, it being entirely in the hands of the students. Dignified professors and "old grads" joined with undergraduates in enjoyment of the evening and, in the classic phrase of the country correspondent, "a good time was had" by everybody.

The circus was held in Walker Memorial, and lasted four hours. When the clowns, acrobats and other performers did their last "turn" and the barkers ceased barking and the sideshows closed, it was beyond dispute that the entertainment had been the "most magnificent and stupendous show" ever produced by "Tech" undergraduates.

The best feature of the evening, as it was considered in the award of a bronze statuette of an elephant, was a burlesque bull fight, staged by the Cosmopolitan Club. This was full of action, the performers being a truly brave treader, a two-man "bull" full of energy, and several pluckers who were the own horsemen, all wearing the bright-hued costumes of the Spanish bull ring. The "bull" chased and tossed his tormentors, but finally his front-legs man succumbed to vigorous prodding, and the "bull" limped away after receiving "first aid" from a set of plumber's tools.

ATHLETIC FIELD DRIVE PROPOSED

Worcester Citizens Take Steps on Project for School Children

WORCESTER, March 2 (Special Correspondence).—Worcester, through a committee headed by school officials and influential citizens, is planning a campaign for \$200,000 for an athletic field for school children. The campaign for funds will be held in April, and, if possible, every pupil in the elementary and high schools, as well as scores of prominent citizens, will participate.

Two sites for the field are being considered by the committee behind the movement. One is the Oval, formerly the scene of the intercollegiate races, league baseball games, and other sporting activities; but for several years abandoned, and the Marble estate on Murray Avenue. The Oval is about a mile from the center of the city, and the Marble estate on the fringe of the business section.

The committee has indicated that either of the sites would be desirable, provided the property could be bought at a figure to be raised in the drive. George B. Ford, vice-president of the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York, who has general supervision of the preliminary work of city planning, now in operation, has been asked to report on a suitable site for the field.

Smith College Speaker Named
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 2.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, will be the Commencement Day speaker at Smith College next June, it was announced yesterday.

ATHLETES RANK ABOVE AVERAGE

Their Academic Standing Higher, 'Tech' Report Shows

Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who engage in athletics stand 4 per cent higher in scholarship than the average student, according to computations, from the registrar's records, contained in the report of the tax revision committee. This report is a result of an investigation by the committee into the question of whether athletic activities detract from studies.

The full report, which advocates raising the student tax from \$9 to \$15 a year, has been accepted by the institute committee and the alumni advisory council, and a condensed edition will be published soon for distribution to colleges and alumni groups. Records of 800 students engaged in athletics—about one-fifth of the entire undergraduate body—were examined for the report.

Professors of the institute have expressed themselves in favor of athletics.

"For the development of the student, both athletics and student activities are of the greatest value," says Prof. W. K. Lewis, head of the department of chemical engineering, in a letter to the undergraduate investigating committee. "My contact with students has convinced me that participation along both these lines helps develop a better and more successful engineer."

That the active undergraduate is the kind that the engineering profession desires is brought out by Prof. Edward F. Miller, member of the executive committee of the institute and head of the mechanical engineering department, who says: "The men who are most sought after by outside engineers are: first, men who served as officers of the professional societies, and second, men who were engaged in student activities of some sort. Some employers have gone so far as to specify that the first requirement was that the man should be prominent in some undergraduate activity, as this indicated to them that he would be successful in handling men."

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It has become known from coast to coast for its decorative features, general attractiveness and

great durability. This is because they are woven of high grade woolen yarns, mostly in plain colors with artistic borders which show on both sides, and do not readily fade.

This unique offering has been made possible by our purchase of the maker's entire surplus—more than 500 rugs.

Size 9x12 ft. 36.50 regularly 63.50

5.3x10.6 ft., 32.00 reg. 51.25 6x9 ft., 19.75 regularly 31.75
4.6x7.6 ft., 12.50 reg. 20.50 3x6 ft., 6.00 regularly 11.50

(Eighth Floor)

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

What Fur Buyers Should Know

WHAT are the things which every woman who buys furs should know?

First, what does she want them for?

There are furs for every face and fur for every purpose; but naturally for rough wear, motoring, or in wet storms, you would not choose the same fur as for the wrap round bare neck in evening gown. You can choose the same color, but you would not choose the same pelt. For instance, in soft grays, opossum or gray krimmer give you a rough, durable fur in gray suitable for rough usage out of doors. Gray squirrel gives you a fragile fur suitable for outdoor or indoor wear, but suitable only for gentle wear and tear. Chinchilla and mole give you a gray fine fur and as dew in sunlight, suitable only for elaborate evening wear.

It is obvious that any woman who wears the rare furs—mole, chinchilla, gray squirrel—for rough outdoor usage simply shows her own ignorance of furs.

Furs are sorted, standardized and classified in grades just as finely for durability as lumber is in building, or wheat is graded for flour.

Before going into the durability of furs, you must understand exactly what fur is. There are three parts to all fur.

There is the skin, next to the flesh. Then there is the pelage, thick as wool on some animals, like the Persian lamb, or beaver, or nutria, or otter, or seal, or muskrat, or rabbit.

Then there are the long, rough upper hairs, whiskers you can call them if you like, which are always plucked from the seals and beavers and nutrias, which are cut down even on the muskrats and otters, and are never cut, but are regarded as the chief beauty of the furs and fishers and sables and martens and skunks.

There is only one way to tell a dyed from an undyed fur, an imitation from a true fur, and that is the color of the under skin. The natural color of the under skin is flesh white, not golden, nor yellow. Every other test will defy the keenest detection.

Well-dyed skins will never suffer from the dye, but skins beautifully dyed may have too much acid in the dye, which will in the course of five or six years eat through the pelage of fur and weaken it. How is the buyer to know a well-dyed skin from a poorly-dyed skin, granted each has equally fine luster? The dealer's test is this: Gently stretch the dyed skin. If it stretches soft as the skin on the back of your hand, it is well-dyed. If it cracks or emits a little feel like a seam about to rip, look out!

As to durability it hardly needs to be told that an undyed skin will always be more durable than a dyed skin, and the skin of a strong, tough animal like bear, wolf, or fisher, or otter, or buffalo more durable than a fragile animal like fox, or muskrat, or mole, or squirrel, or chinchilla.

Next to skin in durability, consider the pelage. Fur that has glossy luster and is really a fur as distinct from wool is more durable than fur which has the feel of wool or down; so you get otter and skunk and fisher and seal and coon and bear as more durable than either Alaska or Hudson seal, or beaver or nutria, or fox or

sable, or mink, or marten. The luster does not mat or soil in rain and fog and rough sea weather. They do not fade. This is one of the great faults of beaver, which is one of the toughest and most durable of furs. It fades in strong sunlight and mats in damp. This also applies to the best muskrats, whether sold as Hudson seal or imitation mink.

In durability, then, the unplucked fur is far more durable than the plucked fur. This places unplucked otter at the head of all furs as the most durable pelt. Plucked otter is sold dyed for Alaska seal, or for beaver and nutria. It is usually the rubbed belly of the animal, or a skin taken out of season and not prime and so cannot be sold as unplucked otter.

Next comes the durability of the furs with the long upper hairs. From the beavers and the seals they are plucked. On the muskrats, rabbits and otters they are evened down; but in the foxes and the fishers and the skunks and the martens and the sables and the mink they are left as the chief beauty. But with the two exceptions of fisher and skunk, long-haired furs are not durable. The long hairs scuff at the neck and show wear first. If it is an expensive fur like sable, marten, silver fox, mink, the scuffed fur should yearly be taken to the fur dealer to be redressed.

Just here let it be said that fisher is the only long-haired fur that cannot be dyed into an imitation of something else. That is why it has gone up in price from \$10 and \$15 a pelt to \$148 and \$345. Fisher is never made up into other furs. It is used by itself as a one-piece skin for the neck or fur muffs; and the depth of its long hair and pelage is such a woman can bury her hands or her face in them. It is the most durable of all the long-haired furs. Fisher today ranks in the same class as Russian sable.

In point of durability, the fur traders universally accept this table, which was prepared by Marcus Peterson; and it should be carefully studied by every woman buying furs.

Taking the otter at 100 as the standard, the relative durability of some of the best-known furs is shown:

STANDARD TABLE OF THE RELATIVE DURABILITY OF FURS	
Otter, natural.....100	Civet cat.....40
Wolverine.....100	Fox, natural.....40
Otter, plucked.....95	Opossum, natural 37
Bear, black or.....95	Pony, Russian.....35
Brown.....90	Mink, dyed.....35
Beaver.....90	Martin, plucked.....25
Beaver, plucked.....85	dyed.....35
Seal, hair.....80	Muskrat, seal.....33
Seal, fur.....80	Wolf, dyed.....25
Seal, hair, dyed.....75	Ermine.....25
Leopard.....75	Fox, dyed black.....25
Seal, fur, dyed.....70	Kolinsky.....25
Mink, natural.....70	Lynx.....25
Skunk, natural.....70	Squirrel, black.....15
Marten, baum.....65	Nutria, plucked.....15
Persian.....65	Coney.....20
Raccoon, natural.....65	Fox, blue.....20
Krimer.....60	Marmot, dyed.....20
Sable, natural.....60	Mink, dyed.....20
Wolf, natural.....60	Squirrel, black.....20
Skunk, dyed.....50	blended.....20
Raccoon, dyed.....50	Opossum, dyed.....20
Skunk, dyed.....50	Chinchilla.....15
Blended.....45	Goat.....15
Marten, stone.....45	Astrachan, moire.....15
Sable, blended.....45	Mole.....7
Skunk, natural.....45	Hare.....5
Opossum, natural.....40	Rabbit.....5

—From "The Fur Trade in America," by Agnes C. Laut.

More About Oriental Rug Buying

Recently we discussed easy ways of distinguishing oriental from domestic rugs. This, however, is only the beginning of rug wisdom, and everyone who wishes to possess eastern carpets desires to differentiate between the various weaves, knots, designs, colors and materials, which come to our market from the countries of the Near and the Far East.

Each province, within each country, has its own peculiarities in rug production. One might go farther and state that each rug-weaving family, in these provinces, has certain traditions which it follows.

As we search the stocks of American or European dealers, we encounter about 50 types of rug. In some cases, trade names obscure the geographical nomenclature and complicate the knowledge we wish to acquire. More-over, methods of weaving, color-combinations and in lesser degree—the designs on each type have varied slightly or greatly through the generations; so that, for instance, the Persian rug, called a Feraghan, may not be instantly recognized by an amateur, if the example represented is of a different period from those with which he is familiar.

Before attempting to identify the types within types, one must become intimate with the characteristics of the main divisions. One must learn to distinguish between Persian, Turkish, Caucasian, Turkoman, Beluchistan and Chinese carpets.

Features of Persian Rugs

Persian rug show a full, straight fringe at their ends, composed of loose warp threads. The warp and wool are usually composed either of cotton or of camel's hair, which form a more compact foundation than wool for the woolen pile. Camel's hair is soft, silky and extremely durable, but it has a disagreeable odor on warm, damp days. It refuses to take dyes and is left its natural color. Occasionally, cotton is used for portions of the pile, particularly the white parts. The pile is short and may be tied in with either the Senna or the Ghiorde knot.

The Senna knot looks like a cruller; the Ghiorde knot like the head and arms of a monkey.

Persian design is derived from flower themes connected with rectilinear traceries. Only 30 original designs exist, but these have been so modified that, to the amateur, they seem innumerable. The favorite colors are dark greens and yellows.

Features of Turkish Rugs

By Turkish rugs are meant all those coming from Asia Minor. As a matter of fact, they come principally from Anatolia and Kurdistan. Wool or goat's hair is used for the warp and wool. The Ghiorde knot is used to the exclusion of the Senna.

The weave is coarser and the pile longer than in the Persian rugs.

Designs are geometrical. Muhammadans are forbidden by their religion to weave men, animals or birds into their fabrics, lest they become objects of worship. "Only Allah is perfect." When a cross appears, one knows that Armenian hands have woven it; when a prayer niche forms part of the design, one knows that Muhammadan looms were its source. Red is a favorite color; green is the sacred color of the Mussulman, and appears only on prayer rugs or those designed for mosques.

Features of Caucasian Rugs

These rugs have a romantic and historical appeal, for they are reproductions of the carpets of ancient Assyria and Babylonia, except that, like all the rugs of the Orient, they have succumbed to aniline dyes. Warp and wool are usually of wool; warp threads, often braided, appear as a fringe. The Ghiorde knot is used. They are made almost exclusively in small sizes.

Their designs are purely geometrical and they have prominent borders. Favorite designs are the eight-pointed star, the six-pointed star, the triangle, the diamond, the latch-hook (like a figure seven reversed and cut diagonally) which is sometimes called the trade mark of Caucasian rugs; the barber-pole stripe; the tarantula (a square marked off in quarters and surrounded by bent prongs); the reciprocal trefoil (sometimes like a double, head-on fleur-de-lis, sometimes two tiers of pyramids, and sometimes a double-diamond design); the link-in-lozenge (two triangles placed side-by-side and sometimes joined by a diagonal line); the tree of life; and the swastika. G. Griffin Lewis says in his "Practical Book of Oriental Rugs": "It dates back three or four thousand years B. C. and has been found in nearly all excavations of prehistoric times and among the relics of primitive people all over the world. It has been known alike to Ancient Greeks, Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, Aztecs, mound builders, and the North and South American Indians, with all of whom it has a similar meaning, namely, good luck and happiness." The usual figure consists of four arms with the cross at right angles and the arms pointing in the direction of a clock's hands.

Features of Turkoman Rugs

The rugs classified as Turkoman are made in that part of Central Asia which consists of the three Turkmenians, and lies north of Persia and Afghanistan and west of the Caspian Sea.

Warp and wool may be goat's hair, cotton, wool or silk. The usual knot

is the Senna and the pile varies in length.

The designs make reiterated use of the medallion and the octagon and the predominating colors are red, brown and green, with white in patches. They have a wide web at each end.

Features of Beluchistan Rugs

Beluchistan is a savage, mountainous country filled with nomad tribes, which extends from Kirman to India and from Afghanistan to the South Arabian Sea, an area of about 146,000 square miles.

The warp may be wool or goat's hair, the wool is always dark wool and the pile a fine quality of wool, camel's hair or goat's hair. The knot is always the Senna.

Designs are geometrical, varied by occasional floral patterns, very stiffly depicted.

Like the Turkoman rugs, they have a wide web at each end, often with a row of colored yarns running through it.

They are made in small sizes, usually long and narrow.

Chinese Rugs

Chinese rugs are so different from other oriental weaves, that one does not need to have their distinctions pointed out. They are really a story by themselves, and will not be discussed in this brief series.

What Shall Our New Curtains Be?

It is encouraging to see department stores exhibiting cretonnes a yard wide at 60 cents, and those half a yard wide at 30 cents. Most of them are in more or less familiar flowered styles, which, as a matter of fact, cannot be improved upon for safety and charm. A new note is struck in striped designs, some of them in watered bands of red and gray, six inches wide. These are selling for 75 cents a yard.

A feature is being made of sun-fast dyes and armours, lovely in texture and coloring, which range from \$2.50 to \$5.50 a yard. They are guaranteed to withstand the most jovial suburban or country sun.

Beautiful monk's cloth is shown at 50 cents a yard, and yet more beautiful friar's cloth at \$1.75. These are opaque fabrics, left in their natural color and without design. The friar's cloth is woven into a basket pattern. In rooms which do not require brightening and whose style is spacious and simple, these cloths make delightful inside curtains. They combine with pottery, pewter, copper, brass; with Windsor chairs, and Colonial rugs, but not with Dresden shepherdesses, ormolu, satin upholstery and gilt mirrors. In the small spaces and comparative dimness of the average apartment, they remain also entirely uninteresting.

Glass chintzes in flower designs is used considerably, but not successfully for curtains, its edges usually bound with gumtaps. These chintzes are far more attractive for window shades, giving a grateful note of gaiety to rooms papered in grass cloth or plain papers. They dry-clean satisfactorily. Curtains are still hung straight, only to the sill, and are surmounted by a canopy.

Bringing Venice Home

A department store is exhibiting and selling furniture from a Venetian palace. The styles belong to the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they offer opportunities to the American home builder of moderate wealth to add old-world touches and voices from another civilization to his everyday life.

For instance, a pair of paneled walnut doors are for sale for \$250; a pair of candlesticks, standing four and a half feet high, for \$90, and fine mirrors for \$300 a pair. Any imagination is stirred by the company of objects which have dwelt among the great in ages past, looking down upon their banquets, reflecting their lovely faces and gay gestures.

The furniture is all built on exceedingly long lines. One sofa is seven feet long with a back a yard high, whose height is broken by a fringe-trimming eight inches from the top. There is no over-stuffing. I assure you, in these hard, firm seats, very charming are the upholstered settees with low backs, which run straight for about seven feet and then sweep at one end into an ample curve on which three people could sit comfortably. Pairs of these would be effective in a music room, for the seating of a stringed quartet.

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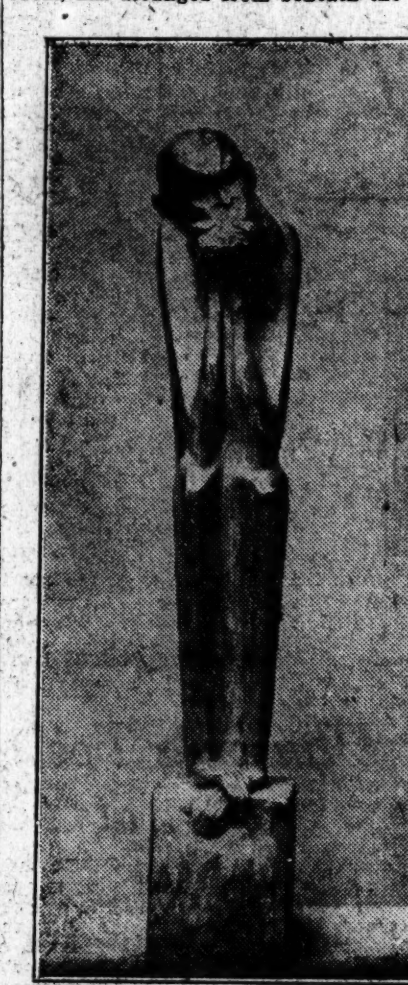
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The Jocose in Sculpture

At the Kingore Galleries, New York, Miss Renée Prahar has an exhibition of jocose sculptures, warranted to bring laughter into every home they enter.

An entrance hall is on exhibition, to be repeated with certain modifications as a terrace, at the rear of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's new home, No. 1 Sutton Place. Sculptured monkeys sport with globes of light and peer down from pillars; they scamper among flower-boxes and leap in fountains.

Never until now, we believe, have cascade and fire clasped hands. Miss Prahar, in her entrance hall and again in her dandelion-enameled breakfast room, has arranged from beneath the



A pair of unique andirons, sculptured by Miss Renée Prahar

Some Unusual Lamp Shades

In the large living room of a country house, there were some beautiful and original shades for lamps of different character and size, but alike, in two particulars: they were all oriental, and all were pleasing to the eye. The first one, with a soft golden light shining through a pattern of interlaced flower branches, having an occasional bluebird for contrasting color, was made from a genuine Japanese paper

sunshade. It was a hand-painted parchment affair, made on a frame of bamboo which is pushed back and forth to open or close the sunshade. All this was a delicate task to accomplish, but a far simpler one than if the frame had been of metal. After being removed from the stick and supports, the lamp outer part of the shade was tacked upon a light wire frame of a suitable size, and fitted to a lamp with a base of cracklework pottery of pale gold tint, or "parchment yellow," which toned in exactly with the background color of the attractive shade.

At one end of the room, where only a soft, diffused light was needed, another golden-toned paper parasol had been used in an entirely different manner. This one was suspended by its bamboo stick from the ceiling (the end of the straight handle just touching it) with the cord of a drop-light, also pale gold in tone, twisted around it in such a way as to be hardly distinguished from a yellow mandarin chain of beads coiled snakelike from top to bottom of the bamboo stick. The two bulbs of frosted glass, from which the light came, nestled invisibly among the slender bamboo supports of the ribs, and the glow that was diffused upward was mellowed by a covering of canary-colored Japanese tissue paper. This effective shade was only 25 inches in diameter and opened almost flat, its convexity appearing, from below, to be not more than three inches at most. The design was of large blue lotus flowers, leaves and buds upon an old-ivory yellow ground; the tips of the bamboo ribs and the central dome of the base were glazed black, and the thing was beautiful in itself, whether seen by daylight striking it from below, or by electric light shining through it from above.

A third shade of more than ordinary beauty and interest adorned a floor lamp; and incidentally, was constructed as to completely correct the usual fault of floor lamps, that of too great an unbroken length of line. This shade was simply a Chinese dancer's skirt of delicate stripes of pleated silk and four plain panels, blue-bordered; the whole so hung that it took off a full third of the entire length of the lamp base, a slender column of dull gold in antique finish, with one or two grooves around its center and bottom, done in a rich old-blue. The stripes of color in the shade were reminiscent of Joseph's coat of many colors, but they were not insistent in tone, rather faded and softened with years, and the predominating tone was a lovely Chinese blue; this formed the border around the bottom as well as around each panel and some of the pleated stripes. The background tones of the whole seemed to be a warm, rosy, old-ivory and a pale opalescent blue; a silken cord with tassels, also of blue, hung from the chains attached to each light within, and gave a finished touch to this simple, homemade object which was in reality an objet d'art.

Bean Loaf

One and a half cups of beans (navy or lima), three cups of bread crumbs, 1 cup of milk, and 1 egg beaten slightly. Soak the beans overnight. Boil till tender with a pinch of soda, mash or strain through a coarse sieve. Add the other ingredients and bake half an hour. May be served with bacon, sausages, cream sauce, or tomato sauce.

mantel shelf, above a log hearth, a descending spatter of drops, which, falling into a long basin at the edge of the hearth, beautifully reflect the glowing, spluttering heart of dissolving wood.

The New England House, Historic Boston Hotel, Will Soon Close Its Doors



THE announcement that the old New England House, which has been dispensing hospitality in Boston since July 24, 1832, will close its doors in May, has, perhaps, led more than one curious person who found himself in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall to seek out the covered passage on North Market Street which brings one directly to the corner of Clinton and Blackstone streets. There the old hotel stands, dignified and quiet.

Below it on all sides is commotion. Heavy drays and five-ton motor trucks rumble and rattle over the cobblestones. Above the shrilling horns men shout directions, for a steady procession blocks Clinton Street, which is narrowed to a one-way alley by the lines of trucks backed up on either side. A pedestrian has to dodge to avoid collision with men shouldering burlap-wrapped meat or rolling great packing cases on their corners. The sidewalks are strewn with sawdust and mud, trap doors stand open, elevators move up and down, cranes swing goods to the second story.

This is no place, surely, to stand back and gaze at the great brick chimneys of President Jackson's day or the fragile little dormer windows fixed on the ample roof. If one would go back to the old days one must go inside.

At the Top of the Stairs

It is no easy thing to find the entrance, for the street floor has long been given up to wholesale provision stores and the like and the lobby, office and dining rooms have been moved upstairs. But here it is at last, several doors up Blackstone Street. The office at the top of the stairs is simply the bottom of the spacious staircase, well which fits in the center of the triangular building like a core in an apple. It is a ramshackle but friendly place, one discovers, and the landlords, Charles W. Parker and Leslie A. Smith, are friendly. They have been the hosts here since the early nineties. But there are regular guests who have made the New England House their home for more than 30 years. One of these is Lucius E. Brooks and anyone who finds him sitting about the office in a mood for chatting should engage him in conversation.

Things are not what once they were, Mr. Brooks will explain. In the old days sea captains put up at the New England House while their cargoes were being unloaded, a matter of three weeks then, and now of 24 hours. And, of course, there were more Yankee bottoms afloat in those days and more, though smaller ships, heaving in from Boston Light. What marvelous tales were spun round the old mahogany tables in the dining room and what news from distant

parts was interspersed with the business of selling coal and cotton, lumber and spices! It didn't take an east wind to blow in the salt smell of the sea in those days; it clung to the house as it does not today. And that is strange, for the blue reaches of the harbor, as far as Winthrop, still lie spread below when one gazes from an upper window.

Together with the sea captains there came the farmers for 30 miles around. Outdoor men they were, too,

mid-summer day in 1832 when Frederick Bowen, later to become landlord of the Hotel Astor in New York, threw open the doors of the New England Coffee House, as it was then called, to the admiring public. It was built by John D. Williams, whose grandson of the same name today manages the estate from his office at 148 State Street. Chief of the wonders of this new hostelry was running water on every floor—a luxury almost unheard of in those days. The New

the court yard have disappeared under bricks and mortar of providing commercial life.

The very land on which the New England House was built had been only recently reclaimed from the sea in 1832 and then, or just previously, the Blackstone Canal had run along its northern side and by way of the famous Middlesex Canal connected it with Lowell and the growing heart of New England's cotton industry. Two years after the New England House opened the first trains ran over the earliest experiment in railroads in New England, the Boston and Worcester road. Steamships were new in those days, the marvel of Boston harbor and clipper ships, the pride of the nation.

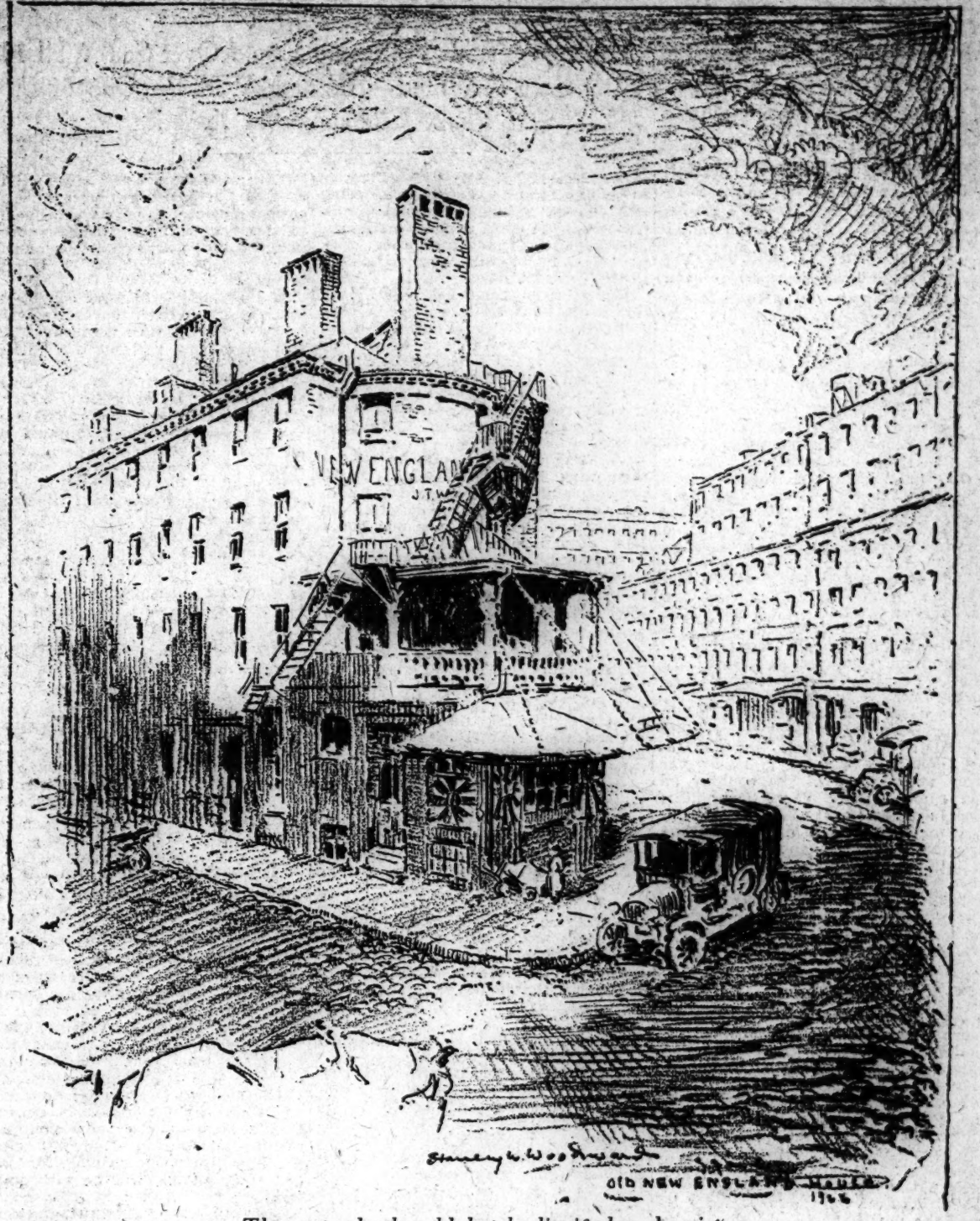
Paran Stevens' Start

Among the landlords of the house was Paran Stevens who began work there, but later left for the Revere House where his name as a leading hotel man spread through the country. He became manager of the Astor House and not only amassed a great fortune, but took his place as a leader in New York's society life. His picture now hangs in the office of his first hotel. The complete list of landlords runs: Frederick Bowen, L. Maynard, Long and Stickney, David Long, Long and Coleman, E. Coleman, Solomon Wilds, Paran Stevens, March 15, 1843, to Dec. 15, 1848, L. Maynard to 1867, Chamberlain and Allen to 1877 when George A. Wilson took the lease and Josiah T. Wilson became the host until 1890 when the management passed into the hands of Charles W. Parker, who together with his partner, Leslie A. Smith, has been the landlord ever since. Mr. Wilson's name still shows over the piazza which he added to the front of the hotel.

Mulligan's Headquarters

James Mulligan, author of the "Mulligan Letters" which were thought to be the cause of James G. Blaine's losing the nomination for the presidency in 1876, was a frequent guest at the New England House and drew there many politicians of the time. He had been Mr. Blaine's secretary at one time.

Sea captains, farmers, politicians came and went, but it has always been the marketmen themselves who have made the New England House their home downtown. You can watch them coming in at noontime today in their frocks, with hearty appetites after their morning's strenuous work in the open air, connoisseurs of the quality of the food set before them. In May the building will go into the hands of Chamberlain & Company, 24 South Market Street, and after being remodeled will be turned over to their meat business. So it is that the New England House which was built near Faneuil Hall Market for the sake of the business which it would draw



There stands the old hotel, dignified and quiet

Lucius E. Brooks, guest of the house for many years

with heavy boots and coarse homemade clothes, but they had the wisdom of tillers of the soil the world over, and many of them had in addition the culture of the old New England—some of them indeed hailed from Concord, and had talked familiarly with the giants of their day. They drove a long way to Quincy Market and they did not hurry home, if they could help it—stayed over night at the New England House. Now a day's—and Mr. Brooks here gives a suspicion of a slight well, nowadays farmers come in with their produce just as then, but they come early in the morning and at good speed in their Ford trucks, and when their load has been disposed of to a wholesaler, they go to an up-to-the-minute Greek armchair lunch room and then make a good 15 or 20-mile an hour spin back to the farm. Yes, it is a changed world since that



One of the huge hand-hammered brass key tags

Books and Bookmen

THE Miss Wagnalls (first name unknown) who owns the packet of O. Henry letters which she has finally permitted Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York to publish in their limited deluxe edition of less than 400 copies, explains why she has persistently refused to permit their publication all these years. The fact is that these letters, many of them the most charming and characteristic examples of the story-teller's humor, were lost and it is only recently that she has recovered them. Twenty years ago, when these whimsical descriptions of O. Henry's struggles to win recognition in New York followed Miss Wagnalls to Lithopolis, the quaint little Ohio village where she passed the summer, she realized that they were worth saving. "I kept them at first in a letter file," she says, "then in a letter box; then (my precaution keeping pace with his fame) in a tin box; and finally they were handed over to my father who had suggested placing them in his safe at the office. That safe promptly made away with my precious O. Henry letters and in spite of much frantic search for them, the little shelf where they had been, where they should have been, and where they should be placed, it was a whole blank, innocent of any papers bearing the O. Henry chirography.

As the years passed O. Henry's fame grew. The whole world knew him, but none knew it better, none knew it so deeply as my mother and I and Daddy—especially Daddy! We read columns and pages in the papers about O. Henry, and always we finished with the wish, 'What a pity about those letters!' It finally became an unwritten law of our home to avoid the mention of his name, for the memory of those lost letters was too exasperating.

One day, about a year ago, Mr. Wagnalls found the letters securely tucked away in an obscure corner of the safe, where he had looked for them dozens of times. They are now to be published in a limited edition, under the title, "Letters to Lithopolis."

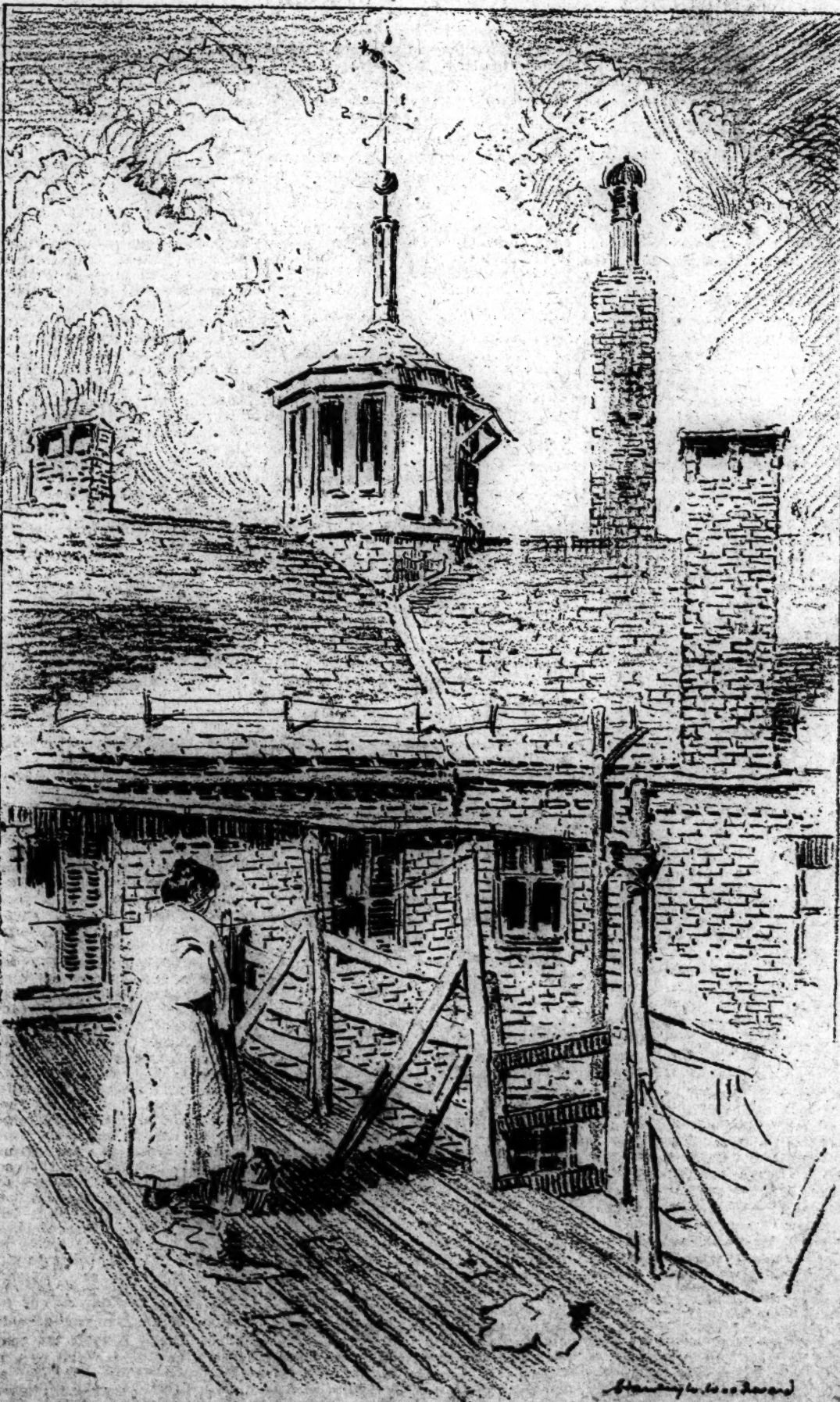
genius, when you see one, with any social class; and, Swinburne being of an aspect so unrelated as it was to any species of human kind, I wondered the more that almost the first impression he made on me, or would make on anyone, was that of a very great gentleman indeed. Not of an old gentleman, either. Square and straggling though the gray hair was that fringed the immense pale dome of his head, and venerably haloed though he was for me by his greatness, there was yet about him something—boyish? girlish? childish, rather; something of a beautifully well-bred child. But he had the eyes of a god, and the smile of an elf.

It is interesting to observe that Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, are soon to publish "A Market Bundle," by A. Neil Lyons. This author is one of the most delectable of English writers, picturing Cockney life with an irresistible pen. And when, oh when, is America going to wake up to the splendid workmanship of another Neil, namely Neil Munro, author of "The Lost Pilgrimage"? It is practically impossible to obtain his books in the United States.

Miss Maude Royden, we hear, is soon to come to the United States to address a large international conference of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Royden, a well-known English social reformer, is discussed by the Gentleman With a Duster, in his "Painted Windows," soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Five publishers have announced plaintively to the writer of this paragraph this last week that they are straining their eyes anxiously for any novels by the younger generation. These should be forthcoming all right, for wherever the younger generation resides there is a pitiless scratching of pens betokening the pangs of prose composition. The postman, who staggers in each day with many a brightly covered announcement from the publishers, appears to be the only man of tender years in New York who is not writing a novel, and there are times when one imagines a guilty look about him as he fondles the publisher's envelope.

Richard Le Gallienne is editing a new set of Oscar Wilde's collected works, each volume of which is to have an introduction by someone who knew Wilde personally. Among those who have already agreed to preface a volume are Lady de Bathe, formerly Mrs. Langtry, and Ellen Terry.



Cupola and weather vane on the New England House

Music

Busoni and an Apostle of the Moderns in London

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—During the last days of January and the earliest of February, few concerts of interest took place in London. The major event of the week was Busoni's pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall, on Feb. 4; its relative minor was, so to speak, Edward Mitchell's recital of modern pianoforte sonatas at Aeolian Hall on Feb. 3. In the one case a master musician of world fame gave a demonstration of his consummate art before an audience closely packed and tumultuously enthusiastic—in the other a young pianist, whose career is still in the bud, played a great deal of modern music with such genuine insight that, though his audience was scanty, he gave them throngs of ideas.

Busoni relied almost entirely upon familiar works. Bach's gigantic "Goldberg" variations, Beethoven's sonata in D minor, op. 31, a group of solos (three Album Leaves and a Toccata) by Busoni himself, and three of the Paganini-Liszt studies made up the program. As a composer Busoni showed in an agreeable though not arresting aspect; his solos, while excellent and technically sound, were musically rather than he has a wide and cultivated knowledge of different schools of composition. But as a player Busoni stands unique and authoritative. His prodigious technique is controlled to great ends by an intellect even more powerful, and both intellect and technique have their value doubled by his scrupulous artistic integrity and broad sympathies. Some virtuosi allow their performances to become slipshod and exaggerated through familiarity and fame. It is never so with Busoni; he is as conscientious as a student still over every detail. Even if one cannot agree with all that he does—and it is an open question whether the allegretto of Beethoven's D minor sonata gains by being subjected to such sharp contrasts—one invariably feels that Busoni can justify his readings by his considered convictions.

Rachmaninoff in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Rachmaninoff this afternoon played to the largest audience he has had in Philadelphia. The Academy of Music was entirely filled, and outside were the familiar phenomena of the double waiting queue and the plaintive siege of the box office. It is heartening to find so clamorous a public for such serious art—the antithesis of that which brings devotees about the shrine of the great jazz. For the ad captandum devices of long-raised hair and high-raised hands mean nothing to this Russian bear who walks like a man, plays like a man, and can't help it if his C sharp minor prelude is heard in the spring air from every conservatory window. He ambled on the platform with his wonted unconcern, and gravely addressed himself with the furrowed brow of complete absorption to his business of expounding—not merely pounding—the piano. Liszt's second ballade was his vigorous beginning, and another ballade ensued—the very different opus 24 of Grieg—suncrowned, snow-cooled like the Alps of Norway. After this the printed se-

quence was broken by the "Harmless Blacksmith" variations of Handel, done at a modern pace and with a modern passion, but delicate as if the anvil were a xylophone and bright as though the shop were a booth at a fair.

It would scarcely be a full-measure Rachmaninoff program without plenty of Chopin. Four things by him whom Schumann styled "the poet of the pianoforte" came next—the third ballade, slowly begun and daintily quickened toward the close; the nocturne, opus 27, with the treble clef given a vocal significance in the liquid prolongation of the tones; the D flat waltz, with a fascinating slight valentando on the high notes as though the drops of a fountain-jet were caught and suspended for one glinting instant at the height of their trajectory; the scherzo, opus 39. Encores were inevitable. The first was the Chopin waltz in A flat. The second was a minuet from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" music, the transcription—Rachmaninoff told me—made by himself.

His own compositions came next—"Etude Tableaux" and "Polka de W. K.," the latter exuding a delightful aroma of tenderly affectionate domestic playfulness. The Dohnanyi capriccioso, opus 28, was well received, but some of us lamented the arrangement of the artist, who seemed fit to make of Kreisler's "Liebesleid" for the piano. If one could shut the violinist out of the mind's ear while following the course of these too ingenious variations, they would be unquestionably acceptable; but as it is one is reminded at every turn of the more direct and elemental "urge" of the simpler versions of the violin. We venture the prediction that Rachmaninoff will not long care for this production, and presently will relinquish it, with apologies, to the bowed instrument.

Curiously, the familiar Liszt Tarentella—"Venizia e Napoli"—was disrupted at the first pause by an outburst of applause that was the error, not of a hand too quick on the trigger here and there, but of many premature hundreds. Rachmaninoff was not in the least observable degree disconcerted. He went on to a militant and rousing climax and an imposing close, with the hungry "encore hounds" still so insatiably at heel that he must give them four choice morceaux despite the union scene-shifters and the literal janitor. These last numbers were Tchaikovsky's "Trolka," the C sharp minor prelude after all (to an explosion of delight from sweet sixteen), his own song "Lilacs," and the Chopin E flat Waltz. F. L. W.

Railway Provides

Three Scholarships

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Pacific Railway has granted three annual scholarships of the value of \$500 each to the University of Toronto, for the purpose of inducing graduates of western colleges in Canada to pursue their post-graduate studies at the Toronto University.

The purpose of the scholarships is "to strengthen the intellectual, religious and economic links between the east and west and to benefit not only the students but the communities in which they will afterward live," said E. W. Beatty, president of the railway.

ONE COTTON MILL REOPENS ITS DOORS

About Score of 250 Operatives in Hope Mill Return—Some Troops Leave Pawtucket

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—One of the two cotton mills owned by the Hope Company in the village of Hope reopened today under protection of the police and deputy sheriffs, with about a score of the 250 operatives reporting for work. A picket line took up its march before the gates. A detail of coast artillery men was later sent to the mill for guard duty.

Three companies of national guard, coast artillery, the 345th, 346th and 351st, and a machine gun detail, which have been on duty at Pawtucket because of the textile strike, came back to the state armory today. About 300

"Our legislative committee has discussed the bill thoroughly. As its representative, I have gone over the bill with state officials at Albany and we now find ourselves unalterably opposed to it. "The action of the legislative committee in rescinding its endorsement of the Sheppard-Towner bill has been upheld by the board of directors. So far as our organization is concerned, that is final and the Women's Municipal League will oppose the passage by the Legislature of an enabling act to bring New York State under the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill."

MUSIC

Twenty Years of an Orchestra.

The commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music last evening in Symphony Hall brought out a great audience of trustees, present and former teachers, students and alumni and friends of the school. Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty, conducted, except in the closing numbers when the director, George W. Chadwick, led the performance of two of his own works: "Noel" and "Jubilee."

This orchestra, which has served as a training school for many virtuosos now holding positions in the leading symphony orchestras, has had an in-

Previous to 1897 the violin students had maintained a string orchestra which, under direction of their teachers, gave occasional concerts. When Mr. Chadwick became director in that year he took the string orchestra over and used it in connection with the organ which supplied the wind parts. In 1899 a canvass among the students developed fairly efficient players of the flute, clarinet, cornet and trombone. Professional oboe and bassoon players were engaged, but the organ was still used for the horn parts. By 1901 the group of players numbered

about 40, more than could be accommodated on the then available stage, so that the wind players were seated on the floor. Better accommodation was found in 1902, when the Conservatory moved to its present building, in which Jordan Hall is a central feature. On March 2, 1902, the orchestra gave its first public concert as a complete organization.

The repertoire at first was confined to the classical and romantic periods but gradually more modern pieces were studied and eventually many works of this character were performed by this orchestra for the first time in Boston. Arrangements were also made by which local students of composition may have their work examined and given the benefit of sufficient merit. The members here gain a routine knowledge of the symphonic repertoire and practical experience which fits them for positions in the best symphony and opera orchestras. Twelve members of the Boston Symphony of this year were given special training in the Conservatory orchestra.

During the past 20 years more than 150 concerts have been given, including choral works and operatic performances. Some of these concerts have been conducted by students of the conducting class, and in the school year 1905-06, during the director's absence in Europe, the orchestra was in charge of Wallace Goodrich. Occasional concerts have been subsequently been conducted by Mr. Goodrich and by Arthur Shepherd and Clement Monahan of the faculty. With these exceptions all the concerts were conducted by Mr. Chadwick from the organization of the orchestra until the autumn of 1919, when Mr. Goodrich assumed permanent charge of the orchestra.

At the commemorative concert on Wednesday evening works by three

members of the conservatory faculty prepared on the program. These were the two symphonic sketches by Mr. Chadwick, just mentioned; Frederick S. Converse's romance for orchestra, "The Festival of Pan," and Arthur Foote's piece for women's chorus with orchestra, "In the Arched Gateway of Fair Ispahan." Two other choral compositions by American composers were given: "In May," by Horatio Parker, and "Eastern Song," by Miss Mabel W. Daniels. The concert began with the movement of the symphony in F minor ("The Four Seasons" of Henry Hadley, and as a third number was under number was

Two post-graduate students and two seniors were soloists: Susan Williams '20, pianist, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Norma Jean Erdmann '21, soprano, Hillsboro, O.; Elizabeth Bingham, soprano, Woodstock, Vt., and Mary Madden, pianist, Rochester, Minn.

CONVICTED ALIENS DEPORTATION URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—Deportation of aliens arrested a second time for violation of the Volstead act is favored by James P. Roberts, chief field enforcement agent for Massachusetts. Mr. Roberts told the chiefs of police of eight cities and towns in western Massachusetts that such procedure would greatly help enforcement. He also said that enforcement in the State would be much simplified if the Legislature passed the measure designed to harmonize the State laws with the federal act.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Mar. 3 (Special)—Telegrams to the New Hampshire congressional delegation at Washington and to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, were sent today by a committee of the Manchester Central Labor Union, which at its meeting last night, voted to endorse the local strike and to urge a congressional investigation of the New Hampshire textile situation. The messages marked the first step toward such an investigation that has been taken in New Hampshire.

French-Canadian strikers continued their interviews with the Rev. J. B. L. Bousnard, representative of the Province of Ontario, who is offering them farm homes in his region. He has set up local headquarters and plans to remain in this city several days.

A new picketing system, involving 648 men and women, and providing three eight-hour shifts to guard all gates to the Amoskeag and Stark mills from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening each day, was put into effect today. The strikers relief commissary, providing food at cost to purchasers and free to the needy in their ranks, is to open Saturday morning in a vacant store in the city's business district.

Milton Solicitor Withdraws Petition Providing for Their Regulation

On the ground that the regulation of advertising signs and billboards by the state has not been given sufficient trial, Lincoln Bryant, solicitor of Missouri, appeared before the Committee on Legal Affairs today to withdraw his position that cities and towns be allowed to further regulate such devices. John N. Cole, chairman of the Department of Public Works, under which the law is administered, endorsed Mr. Bryant's action, declaring that the state regulation plan "should be given at least a year's time to work out."

The committee also heard the petition of Frank Briar for a perfecting amendment to the law regulating signs. The petitioner was not heard, but Commissioner Cole said that the bill evidently follows out the request of the Attorney-General's office to clear up the situation. He asked, however, that final decision be deferred until the department has opportunity to confer further with the office of the Attorney-General.

Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor of Newton, favored the change "because we believe it places the law of 1920 where it should be placed."

Dartmouth Senior Officers
HANOVER, N. H., March 2.—Richard Pratt Stetson of Sharon, Mass., was elected permanent president of the Dartmouth College senior class yesterday. Other officers elected were: Lansing Gaylord Brishin of Omaha, Neb., vice-president; Frank Harding Howe of Saxtons River, Vt., secretary; Stanley Pinkney of Brooklyn, N. Y., treasurer; and John Porter Carleton of this town, marshal.

Shoe Official Elected
HAVERHILL, Mass., March 18.—(Special correspondent.)—Frederick L. Cooper has been elected secretary and general manager of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association, succeeding Louis C. Turburt. Mr. Cooper was elected at a recent meeting of the trustees and more power has been given the office than ever before in the history of the association. He will handle all the official business.

Treaty Ratifications Exchanged
WASHINGTON, March 2.—Ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Colombia whereby the American Government pays Colombia \$25,000,000 as compensation for the loss of Panama were exchanged yesterday in Bogota, according to advices received today by the Colombian legation.

oidings and of 134,000 francs in silver.

George C. Eaton '23 and Charles H. mlin

Princeton
Pitchers: Wright, r. f. Miller
Catcher: Shannahan
Infielders: Moore, f. Moore
Outfielders: Cullen, r. Cullen
Princeton University 22, Dartmouth 15 Goals from
Princeton: Cullen 10, Moore 2, Look 2, Seidenmiller 2, Wright 2
Princeton: Moore, Miller for Davis
Goals from four-Look is out of
Princeton; Cullen 10 out of 30 for
Princeton; Moore 2 out of 20 for
Princeton; Miller 2 out of 20 for
Princeton; Butler, Cornell, Time Two 50
period.

Miss Cummings, with the aid of her handicap, was enabled to tie the Miss her Tallman of Wilmer, Minn. The her did 101 today, giving her a net for the two days' play. Her score the tournament was 89-101, with 38 handicap. Miss Cummings' s were \$2-78, for a total of 160; handicap of eight gives her 152. s Beracle Wall was third with 158, with Miss Collett for low net.

Mays Signs Contract
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 1.—C. W. Mays, last year's leading pitcher of the New York Americans, today signed a contract for the 1923 season and G. H. Ruth, "the run king," has tentatively agreed on terms for this year. Colonel Huston, owner of the team, announced today that his agreement has not been completed, and the tentative terms would be submitted to Colonel Ruppert, the owner of the club.

AVANA, March 2.—Eighteen of the city's best amateur fencers are to test their blades with a team representing the New York Athletic Club in the "Americans" challenge having been accepted by a committee headed by Representative Verdeja. The Cuban team will be chosen in elimination bouts soon to be held.

The match will be held in New York, but the date has not yet been set. Three classes of weapons will be used, foil, sword and epee.

NEW YORK, March 1.—President J. M. Doyle of the International Baseball union today announced the makeup of the umpire staff for the coming season.

B. Carpenter, W. A. McGowan, Derr, Gomer James and W. T. O'Connell were reappointed. The new members of the staff are J. F. McEwen, who umpired in the league a year ago; W. J. Phyle, for the four years in the Pacific Coast league; D. J. McDevitt, who was with Elgin Ridge League last year; J. Gehl, with the Central League year ago; and T. J. Doolan, in the

THE HOME FORUM

An Unexplored Jungle in Literature

The Elizabethan and Caroline periods have received for a century the concentrated attention of hundreds of scholars. Some of the authors in these periods have been edited over and over again; scarcely any author of importance has not been edited at all. On the contrary, many editors have spent valuable time on authors whose only claim to consideration is that they were Elizabethans. Meanwhile, there are later centuries which are crowded with uncollected and unedited texts. Cannot our young editors, for a time, forget all about Ben Jonson and Vaughan, and move on to periods which will provide them with targets which have never been shot at before?

From 1680 to 1800 is not the greatest period of our literature. But it did produce many things worth preserving, and many authors who stand in need of rediscovery. The editor may find that the Cavalier poets do provide problems unsolved and difficulties which still need clearing up, but he will not easily find one of any merit whatsoever whose works do not exist in a collected edition with some sort of critical apparatus. But let him move on and he will find a jungle of literature, full of amusing and beautiful things, where paths are few and of which the survey maps are very patchy. Dryden has been edited; Pope has been edited; Prior, Gray, Collins, and (over and over again) Blake have been edited. But there are persons certainly better than some of the Elizabethan sonnetters or some of Professor Saintsbury's Ayreses and Chamberlaynes and Hanways who have never been edited at all, and the extent of whose performances has never been properly known and appreciated. I am not certain that any edition of Sir Charles Sedley has appeared since Tonnens's of the 1720's. Walsb, Pomfret, Broome, Lyttelton, Dyer, Cunningham, Shaw, Scott, and even Laughrone, had been Elizabethans, editions of them would be forthcoming every few years. Then, what work there is in the Miscellaneous! They may not be they are not as good as England's Helicon, but they are crowded with good things, many of which have still to be assembled under their author's names. There are Dryden's Miscellaneous, and Dodsley's and Pearches; there are the State Poems; there are the crowds of Latin and Apollon, and Merry Musicians; there are the single miscellany volumes published by persons like Fenton. Even in the worst of these collections one is apt to come across delightful anonymous things that may ultimately be run down as so many things of an earlier day have been run down. The man who "gets in early" on the Restoration and Georgian periods will make discoveries daily; if he be a scholar his picks are also his duty.—Solomon Eagle, in *The Outlook* (London).



The Shepherd, by William Shackleton

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Water Parties in the Thames

Two hundred years ago, in the summer of 1722, a delightful party went up the Thames from Whitehall Stairs to Richmond, "and were entertained all the time with very good music in another barge." At Richmond they enjoyed a refection, cold meat and fruit, and fowed home again next morning, having been all night upon the water. Sixty years later the Sharps, "the good Sharps," as all their acquaintances called them, whose enjoyment of good music was only rivaled by their devotion to good works, kept their own barge at rural Fulham, and held concerts on board in which some twenty of the family and their friends took part, as Zoffany their neighbor painted them, each with his or her favorite instrument, and Granville Sharp, the first hero of the Anti-Slavery campaign, displaying his unique accomplishment of playing on two flutes at once.

The chief London haunts of the Thames watermen were Hungerford Stairs, Lambeth Stairs, York Stairs, by the now derelict but always lovely Watergate behind Charing Cross, and Whitehall Stairs, celebrated in Lord Dorset's song of 1667. "To all you ladies now on land," from all these places ferrymen would take the passenger from one bank to another, and their services were indeed needful when we remember that until the 1740's London Bridge was the only bridge across the river, so that coaches and horsemen, as well as pedestrians, were habitually taken over in shallow ferry-boats.

In the year 1801 the opening of the canal from Paddington to Uxbridge led to a new form of water-party. It became the fashion to make the journey by canal-boats drawn by gaily decked horses, and old President West, the Philadelphia boy who had risen to be President of the Royal Academy, actually painted a picture of the barge by which he went, with portraits of himself and his friends upon the crowded decks, which long hung in the quiet Gallery of his house. Everywhere one gets the sense that the England of our ancestors was more musical than that of today, or why those thousands of part songs and tunes, orchestrated for half a dozen instruments that lurk forgotten in the British Museum, those British Orpheuses and Apollos whom our forefathers held dear? And nowhere can the delicate plaintive music that they loved have sounded sweeter than at a water-party, where all did their best to sweeten the quiet joy of the slow-moving barge by the songs of Handel or the gay and more catchy ditties of Vauxhall and Ranelagh.

Pastels

The olives where we walk today in the olive-groves are white and grey, and underneath the shimmering-trees One almond-bough is faintly pink, And lilac blow the anemones.
—A. Mary E. Robinson

Fra Angelico, Ghirlandajo, Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, Turner, and Watts; the names conjure before our minds definite kinds of pictures. Pictures in which life and men are viewed from different objective standpoints. Pictures which will appeal to the one or the other of us according to our own individual views of life and men. Paintings can be roughly split into two classes. Those of tangible subjects, dealing with life and men as we see them, or those of visionary subjects, dealing with abstract ideas. Sometimes a painter arises who produces work of both of these classes. Turner was such a one and William Shackleton is another. To write of such men is difficult. Yet it is the more necessary in the case that their temperament and influence should be studied, so that we may understand the full intent of their message. To William Shackleton the facts of life are deeply interesting, but they are for him so many expressions of inner mind. He himself says painting "is concerned as much with thinking and feeling as with seeing. It is rarely the appearances of things only, but more the significance of things, that lies within. It is to visualize the ideas that life gives, whether these ideas

A New Wheel in the Wilderness

About eleven o'clock we had done about thirty versts of the other side of the Kama. The road grew better and was drying up; the weather had cleared. We took advantage of these favorable circumstances to increase our speed. . . . A few yards more, and then came a crash. We stopped. Prince Borghese jumped down to look at the wheel, and uttered an exclamation of real grief.

"What's the matter?" I asked him. "We're done for. We cannot go one step further."
The spokes of the wheel had now completely parted company with the rim. We consulted the map of the province. The nearest village was eight versts away.

"Well," said the Prince. "Now we must find the means of going eight versts. For that distance we can repair the wheel here."

The Prince was always energetic and calm, which means resourceful. We invented a very ingenious provisional kind of repair, capable of resisting for a little way, providing the way was covered with due caution. . . . While we were at work an old muzik came by, pushing on a calf before him. After looking at us with attention, he said: "Greeting."

"Greeting," he said. "You will have to get a new wheel." "Ay, yes." "There's a man close by who knows how to make one." "A wheel like this one?" asked Prince Borghese in a tone of disbelief. "A wheel like this, little father,"

answered the old man. "Just like this. He is the best sledge and telega builder in the whole province. You won't find such a good one even in Perm."

"But this is a very complicated telega which can go of its own accord. . . . I can see that it isn't like ours. However, Nikolai Petrovitch is clever enough to copy your wheel exactly." "Where does this man live?" "Six versts away. You go this way. You find a little white house; to the left of the house there is a slope down and then a little bridge, you go over the bridge and you are at his door. You can't make a mistake, his is the only one in the whole country-side."

"And will he work today? It is Sunday." "He works only in the morning, but if you are in a hurry. . . . We thanked the kind old man, who continued his way preceded by the trotting little calf. . . . And we started slowly and cautiously to go to the house of Nikolai Petrovitch. . . . The wheel, though complaining all the time, held out. We took more than an hour to go to the cart-builder's isba. It was a comfortable-looking house, made out of beautiful planed timber, and standing by an inclosure over which were a number of shed covers.

We called out. Immediately afterwards the gate of the enclosure was opened and a man came out. "Nikolai Petrovitch?" we asked. "I am Nikolai Petrovitch. Greeting." He was a fine looking man about fifty years of age. He wore a long grey beard; his face had the peculiar

self, until today we have in Shackleton a painter entirely dependent upon the inner light within himself. And the curious thing is that the last pictures of recent years are lighter in tone. The same growth from dark to light is noticeable in Turner's work. Shackleton's craftsmanship is unrivaled. The finished work betrays a patience and love of quality in his paint which is characteristic of the thoroughness of the man. His studies, too, for the big pictures are lovely gems and well known to visitors to the Goupil and the New English Art Club.

It is an important event that we are to have a complete exhibition of his work in London during February when his latest achievement, "The City of the Golden Gates," will be seen. This picture is the result of infinite pains and research, deep thought and endless studies. It is a romantic vision of Atlantis under the sea. A ruined city, broken gates, a fallen statue give a touch of realism to a scene of exquisite "atmospheric" charm, with figures symbolizing the vanities of a far-gone civilization aglow with the light from a sunfish. Some of the passages of the painting of anemones, fish and seaweed are among the most beautiful in modern pictures, and Mr. Shackleton rightly considers this work his chief picture.

mystical expression common among Russian peasants. His long hair, parted over his forehead, came down to his shoulders; he was of a big make, like a giant, and wore the red shirt of the muzik, open at the neck; he was bare-headed. His assistants followed him. They, too, had a peculiar patriarchal appearance. Their athletic arms looked capable of pulling down a tree.

"Look at this wheel," said the Prince to the telega builder. He looked at it for a few minutes. "We can give it new spokes," he said. "The rim is still excellent. You deepen the sockets. . . . Can you make the spokes again?" "Yes." "Good, strong ones?" "I'll make the wheel stronger than when it was new."

"With half a day's work it's done." "Very good." The car was taken into the rustic courtyard, all full of shavings and splinters, and lumbered with beams, sledges, carts, iron hoops. In a corner stood a tarantass, freshly varnished, supported on two stands. Our wheel was taken out of the axle, unscrewed, dismantled. Its spokes, taken out of the nave and of the rim, served as a model for the fresh ones. A few moments later the yard echoed with ringing blows of the hatchet. No other tool was used by the men, but they wielded this one with the most marvellous dexterity.

By four o'clock all the spokes were made, and the most difficult part of the work—the setting together of the thing—began. It took two more hours of unceasing work to put the wheel together again. It seemed almost impossible to do it. At last, however, the wheel was complete, and nothing more

Patient Waiting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE so emphasizes God's law of infinite activity that, upon first thought, the experience of waiting seems to be a contradiction of this law. The distinction must be drawn, however, between the established spiritual reality and the human misconception of the real. The spiritual is now, and always, perfect and complete. Waiting, in the true sense, implies the effort or the process that is necessary for thought to realize the fact. Effectual waiting involves knowing what one is waiting for; and he who knows what he is waiting for has at least a measurable vision of the goal. Of this vision and of the period which elapses before it becomes demonstrated actuality, the prophet writes: "For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it: because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

It is obvious that if a man keeps the vision of the real always before his thought, that vision becomes the model for his thinking. Holding thought persistently to divine good as the only reality, increases the ability to distinguish and separate between the permanent and the transitory. It disciplines thought to emphasize the important things of spirit and to minimize the illusory discords of material sense. The perfect concept is thus gradually established in thought; and the true concept must necessarily precede a manifestation of that concept. This truth Mrs. Eddy indicates in her admonition in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454): "Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must have her perfect work."

The danger in any period of waiting lies in the temptation to let it become a time of inactive procrastination; whereas, the purpose of scientific waiting is that therein wrong mental habits or false beliefs may be destroyed in order that purified perception may behold "the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." God never waits to bestow His blessings. If, therefore, Love's bestowals seem long delayed, this only signifies that receptivity to spiritual things needs to be enhanced, and that ceaseless prayer must replace any tendency to stagnation or to submission to the belief that evil has power. What seems to be an in-

terval of waiting may, and should, thus become an experience of great spiritual activity, so that in the end, when the vision speaks, purified thought is ready to understand what God has wrought.

"The Lord is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him," the Scriptures declare; and again, "It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the saving of the Lord." There can be no greater good than the spiritual dominion that comes through a demonstrable knowledge of God, the knowledge that divine Principle unceasingly supplies to man all that is essential to perfect harmony. It is the purpose of divine Love to guide each individual to the point where he realizes and is able to demonstrate this fact. Some lingering fear of evil as power, some acknowledgment of or submission to mortal laws may obstruct this realization and delay demonstration. These deterrent material beliefs and fears must be nullified and cast out. The period required to overcome these illusions may at times seem to be merely an experience of weary waiting. Then is the time, however, to arouse thought, to pray more assiduously for the uncovering and destruction of evil beliefs. Mrs. Eddy emphasizes the nature of God's impartations to men and the necessity of unwavering trust in divine Principle, when she writes on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

Scientific waiting is, therefore, equivalent to the alert detection and destruction of obstructive material beliefs; and, it becomes an avenue to ultimate, spiritual dominion. The realization must eventually come that God and what reflects Him constitutes all reality. The first reward for scientific waiting must necessarily be spiritual, not material. It is discoverable only in increased demonstrable understanding that God is and always has been All, and that evil is and always has been powerless; hence the wisdom of Mrs. Eddy's advice (Science and Health, p. 22): "Wait for your reward, and be not weary in well doing." If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race."

remained to be done than to fix the screwed bolts which hold the steel nave and other accessories (the brake and so on) in their places. The wheel was taken to a primitive kind of forge close by, for Nikolai Petrovitch—like all cart-builders—was also a smith.

In less time than it takes to say so, Ettorre put the wheel back in its place on the machine; it was 7 p. m. when we got on our way again, and came out of the yard on to the road. The workmen followed us, waving. They smiled, very pleased, wiping beads of perspiration from their calm brows.

At the moment of our start they held out their good hard hands, which we shook affectionately and gratefully. "Do svidaniya!" they cried to us as we set off.

"Salve!" exclaimed the Latin scholar among them—Luigi Barzini, in "Peking to Paris."

An Artist's Club

The Kokka Club, which includes foremost artists in Japan, gave us a dinner. They met us at the bottom of one of those flights of stone steps that climb, under mysterious pines, to ancient temples. At the top, on the edge of the hill, Tokyo twinkling with lights below, stands the club house among old, old temples; not a nail in it, nor a touch of paint; exquisitely beautiful woods, soft matting, screens of lovely tone, ceilings delicately starred in gold. . . . Then in our slippers we went upstairs; a half dozen artists sat on the floor surrounded by bowls and jars, and made rapid studies to show us how the brush work is done here. It was a striking picture; that little group of painters, men larger group of dark interesting men sitting or standing around in the dress of Japanese gentlemen—Hamilton W. Mable.

Grasses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
How generously the gentle grasses love,
And in their meekness inherit the earth!
They prick the dun streets into buoyant green;
With bright mosaic squares between
The huddling walls, they spread
A deep soft beauty for the city's restless gaze;
And for the world-worn city tread
They soften meadow ways,
Where weary crowds go straying:
Ah, how they bless
And reach their sure safe tenderness
Where the little child's uncertain steps are playing!
How generously the gentle grasses love,
And in their meekness inherit the earth!

—Anne Cleveland Cheney.

To see the stars well, one must make his camp in the desert. There as he lies rolled for the night in his blankets, surrounded only by distance and desolation, he looks up into greater beauties than all the museums, galleries, and conservatories of civilization can offer. But these things can be seen in part from any farm, and a little even from the street corner.—Frank A. Waugh, in "The Landscape Beautiful."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Russians at Genoa

THIRTY-FIVE nations have been invited to attend the economic conference in Genoa which has recently been postponed until April 10. Thirty-four governments have accepted. The one which has thus far withheld an answer to the invitation is the United States of America. Although the Russian Government has accepted the invitation, with certain qualifications, with reference to the personal protection of its delegates, there is still some question as to whether the Russians will actually be admitted. A meeting of British, French, and Belgian representatives will be held in London, March 6, and will discuss the question of Russian participation among other matters pertaining to the general business of the conference.

The admission of Russian delegates to this Genoa conference, if accomplished, will be the first formal breaking down of the circle of exclusion drawn against the Soviet Government and its people by all the nations of the world. Is it wise to make a breach in that wall? The question is one which permits of varied discussion. That the spread of Bolshevik doctrines, the wide extension of Communist ideas, or even a general agitation of them throughout the world, would make for the breaking down of social order and for the possible degradation of certain nations to the plane now occupied by Russia is certain. That the Russian leaders would abstain from attempting to extend their peculiar doctrine, even though pledged to do so, is more than doubtful. Great Britain has now certain agreements with them for the permission of a limited amount of trade, a part of which was the promise that no agitation of Bolshevism should be conducted under Russian authority in territory under British rule. This agreement has notoriously been violated in India, Persia, and Egypt.

Indeed the Russian leaders are quoted by well-equipped observers and visitors to that country as holding that Bolshevik propaganda is a necessary part of their national defense. They throw it out beyond their frontiers to guard their citadel precisely as the first line of the navy is thrown far out beyond the waters of a nation menaced by war. But wherever the Bolshevik has appeared he has necessarily been a factor opposed to the existing order of things, and governments which exist for the purpose of maintaining the status quo are naturally opposed to opening any wider fields for his endeavors.

But it is a matter susceptible of serious debate whether the admission of Russia to the Genoa conference and the wider opening of her territory to visitors and to trade and commerce would not be the most certain way of destroying Bolshevism at its fountain head. Today the strength of Bolshevism lies largely in the curtain of secrecy by which it is enveloped. Admission to Russia is infrequently granted, and people who go there for purposes of observation are themselves carefully observed, and their investigations necessarily limited. The best-informed opinion is to the effect that the creed of Bolshevism is tottering, although the government by the Soviets is for the time at least impregnable. Lenin and his associates have abandoned pure Communism at many points. Trade for actual money has been reopened and it is legally possible to buy and sell. Houses and city buildings are permitted to pass into private ownership, although the state owns the land on which they stand. Men work for wages instead of for governmental orders for enough food on which to live. The farmers' crops do not belong to the state any longer. They are the farmers' own to sell as they see fit, subject to a certain tax for state benefit. In brief, while clinging to power desperately, the Soviet Government, insisting upon the theory of Communism, is rapidly abandoning its practice. The rate of this surrender of the communistic ideal would be enormously increased if the country were open to foreign trade.

Nothing could more quickly put an end to the abuses which have grown up under the Soviet authority than an army of commercial travelers, free to come and go within the borders of Russia. Nothing could more speedily lead the farmers and the industrial population of that land away from communistic vagaries than the opportunity once again to enjoy the articles of use and of luxury which would only be obtainable through an extension of foreign trade.

There is at hand, visible at present, no force that could take over the government of Russia if the Soviets were overthrown. The thought of the reestablishment of the old régime is unthinkable. The nation has no distinctly middle class capable of organizing a republican form of government. Whatever the criticism of the Soviets, they are the only form of government which has been capable of functioning since the Russian revolution, and no substitute for them is now apparent. If purged of their communistic purposes, the Soviets might be accepted by the rest of the world as, not an ideal government with which to do business, but, at any rate, the only one available. Thus calm common sense compels the conclusion that the simplest and most certain way of eliminating those communistic theories and practices is by opening Russia to trade and letting its people have a new taste of the advantages of the world's economic system which they thought too suddenly and too drastically to overthrow.

A BERLIN dispatch states that a campaign to put the former Kaiser's eldest son up as a candidate for the German presidency has recently been launched. The idea is quite the funniest that has been propounded by the German Junkers. Indeed it is hard to think of a person less qualified for an executive post than the former Crown Prince, who probably possesses as little foresight as any man in the world. As an example of his lack of foresight, there is no doubt but that he would accept the nomination if it were offered him.

High, Low or Stable Prices?

WHAT appears to be an irrepressible conflict between the producer and the consumer finds expression in the demand of the farmers, representing the most important American industries, for national legislation of various kinds that will help to raise the price of farm products, while at the same time the Attorney-General is prosecuting an inquiry into the causes of high retail prices with a view to giving the consuming public cheaper food and cheaper commodities of other kinds. The attitude of the farmers was recently stated by President Howard of the American Federation of Farm Bureaux to be that of the two alternatives—higher prices to the farmers, or a reduction in the price of everything the farmers buy. The organized farmers favored the former. Since the consumers are not organized they have no spokesman, but in so far as their views may be represented by the merchants from whom they buy they believe that there should be a far greater reduction in retail prices before they will resume buying on their normal scale and thus create a demand for goods that will give employment to the army of idle workers.

From the farmers' standpoint, low prices for their crops are an unmixed evil. Yet they bitterly complain against the high prices they are forced to pay for the implements, fertilizer, coal and other merchandise that they must have. The recent agricultural conference at Washington adopted a resolution demanding a reduction in freight rates and in wages, so that the cost of the farmers' supplies would be cut down. As a producer, the farmer wants government loans and other assistance for keeping up prices. As a consumer, he is just as consistent upon lower prices for what he buys.

Practically the same attitude is taken by the largest single group of consumers, the workers in the factories, mines, building trades and transportation industries. To meet the increase of 100 per cent or more in their cost of living, due to the world war inflation, their wages were increased from time to time, so that despite some recent reductions they are now far higher than in the pre-war period. Against proposed wage reductions organized labor vigorously protests, claiming that rents have not gone down, but have rather advanced, since the war ended, and that the reduction in retail prices has been so small that the cost of living has not been materially lessened. As with the farmers, the workers want high prices for what they have to sell and lower prices for the goods they buy. If, as appears likely, the enforced idleness of millions of workers will in the near future compel them to accept lower wages, what effect will this have on present standards of living, which no fair-minded person wishes to see lowered?

For this seeming clash of hostile interests how shall a solution be found? It should be clear to farmers that their best interests will be served not so much by high prices for what they sell as by the maintenance of a fair ratio between the value of their product and the cost of what it is exchanged for. If it were possible to restore wartime prices for farm crops it would be only a very short time before the higher cost of living would be reflected in higher prices and still higher freight rates.

In certain industries, it is claimed, wages are so high that the consuming public cannot, or will not, buy freely at the price at which their product must be sold. This is a question for expert investigation and accurate knowledge, to show whether the fall in living costs justifies wage reductions. It has been shown that the high wages demanded in the building trades, for instance, have checked the erection of dwellings, thus forcing up rents and lessening employment. It surely would have been better for the workers in these trades to have been fully employed, even at somewhat lower wages, than indirectly to have contributed to the burden of high rents which they help to pay.

It will probably be many years before the oppressive burden of national, state and municipal taxation will be so reduced as to make possible a return to pre-war prices, wages and railway rates. The less the national legislators interfere with the process of readjustment by laws intended either to raise or lower prices, the better will it be for the interests of all the people.

MR. PAT BRETT, a Sinn Féin county councillor of Mullingar, Ireland, is highly indignant. His anger arises from the fact that the colleens of Mullingar are dancing the fox trot instead of the good old Irish jig. No true Irishman, he declared, would trot to the tune of this insidious propaganda, which, according to Mr. Brett, is an English abomination. All-Irish dance programs hereafter are suggested by the embattled Sinn Féin. Why not invent a few national dances if the colleens are weary of continual jigs? The De Valera Backslide, for instance, or the Griffith Upstream Crawl, or the Collins Military March?

Closing In on the Swindlers

THE continued collapse of fraudulent speculative concerns in many of the larger cities of the United States proves quite conclusively the effect of an aroused public opinion against this particular form of dishonesty. It emphasizes, as well, the tendency of people generally to allow themselves to be imposed upon, for it has been known for years that thousands of these get-rich-quick promoters were systematically deceiving and defrauding the public under the color of law. The inclination too often has been to seek immediate gain through the operation of these questionable undertakings, probably on the theory that chance might favor the lucky investor. But experience teaches that there are no lucky investors in those schemes in which the promoter has all the advantage.

The unavoidable sequel to the disclosures which have recently been made of the unreliability of hundreds of these speculative undertakings has been the voluntary closing of scores of concerns whose methods could not withstand the light of investigation. With the shutting off of their sources of revenue, liquidation has been their only recourse. Thus, at the expense of the loss of their investments by unnumbered thousands of the victims of unfounded promises, the processes of elimination have been virtually automatic. The concerns which

are founded on honesty and which deal in really valuable securities remain sound and prosperous, while the winnowing process has fanned out the chaff. Legitimate brokerage houses have suffered to a degree by the reaction, but the method was absolutely necessary to their continued future prosperity. They were in company which they could ill afford to keep.

It is interesting to observe, while means of regulating the promotion of stock-selling enterprises is being sought, the readiness of the public to urge the enactment of laws designed to protect it against its own unwisdom or folly. No hint has been given that such protective regulation would be regarded as sumptuary, or paternalistic, or as abridging the inherent privileges of the individual. Some forms of prohibition seem acceptable. One of these, at the moment, appears to be the prohibition against swindling, because the people have become convinced that they have not been able thus far to protect themselves by ordinary foresight and abstention from indulgence in patent dollar-catching devices. Perhaps, also, there has been no cleverly organized propaganda designed to convince the public that someone is endeavoring to impose obnoxious restrictive legislation upon a free people.

But it is an encouraging indication of a general awakening that there is a demand for a comprehensive federal law which shall put an end to thinly disguised frauds long openly practiced. Assuming the garb of respectability, these concerns have, it is shown, mulcted the American people to the extent of \$500,000,000 annually in recent years. It has been a tribute freely rendered, always in the vain hope that something might be had for nothing. To just that extent legitimate investment has suffered and purposeful development and production have been retarded. The lesson should have been more quickly learned, but it was not, and it is because there seem to be always those who have not learned, or will not learn, that definite protective or prohibitive measures are necessary.

Now that a body of strenuous Americans has interested itself in the problem of excavating ancient Carthage, a deal of data of historical importance may be revealed. The Phœnician capital was one of the most mysterious and fascinating of ancient times. Starring its story are such names of legend and history as Dido, Hamilcar Barca, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, St. Cyprien, St. Perpetua, St. Maurice and St. Louis of France. Of course, there is Gustave Flaubert's "Salammbô" to render it memorable forever in fiction. The destruction of the city several times in ancient wars makes it improbable that any data concerning these figures will be revealed, but hope reigns eternal in the human breast.

A New Tie for American Nations

THERE are gratifying signs that the nations of the Western Hemisphere are drawing closer together in ties of peaceful amity. Friends of world peace will welcome all indications of progress in this direction, for it will have no small effect in the general movement for a warless world.

Propinquity, the existence of many interests in common, and remoteness from political complications of Europe, tend naturally to promote neighborliness and good understanding among the American republics. Differences of language, of racial origins, of customs and of culture, however, together with some of those irritating incidents that are not unlikely to happen between neighbors, have combined at times to cloud the good feeling so much desired. But all those disturbing influences have been growing less recently; with the one exception of the relations between the United States and Mexico. Special embarrassments have made that situation difficult.

The most recent evidence of rapprochement between the United States and Latin America is seen in a proposal for interchange of students and professors between the republics of North and South America. It is strongly urged in the annual report of Dr. Francesco J. Yanes, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, who has charge of the union's section of education. This section has been at work in this direction for some months. A committee to promote the movement has been organized in Havana.

It is to be hoped that educational institutions in the United States will join heartily in the fraternal effort. A beginning has been made by the formation of a Pan-American League in New York, and plans are under way for a Pan-American congress of students in a few months, probably in New York.

Not only is every step toward this desirable objective valuable in helping progress toward world peace, but each thing done to produce more friendly understanding among the nations of the Western Hemisphere places one more obstacle in the path of mischief-makers.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA can hardly be said to be wildly jumping for the olive branch of peace. That new nation's budget for the current year includes army expenses amounting up to 3,000,000,000 Czech kronen, and the War Ministry employs no less than 600 officials. Tzecho-Slovakia also has thirty-three military attaches abroad. Such top-heavy burdens are unwise, both for the expense at home and the threat, conscious or unconscious, to bordering powers.

"Social Revolutions"

OF SOCIAL revolutions there is no end. Logically, therefore, they have no beginnings, but are the continuing manifestations, in greater or less degree, of the state of public thought. This manifestation, in some form or another, is inevitable, inescapable and without it perceptible progress would cease and mental and industrial stagnation would result. And so when the inclination is to believe that the present, because of what seems to be an unusual activity in an effort to adjust old conditions to new standards and new conditions to old standards, is a period of portentous social revolution, it is well to remember that it is symptomatic more of intense searching than of actual unrest or discontent. But it is in times like the present that the alarmist,

the agitator, the propagandist, endeavors to diagnose the manifestations of public thought as indicative of social rebellion, rather than of social revolution. There is an important distinction between the terms. Social rebellion naturally takes expression in destructive activities, in the overthrow, or attempted overthrow of the established order, the predominance of class consciousness, and in open disregard for law. Social revolution, on the other hand, is constructive rather than destructive, progressive rather than oppressive or reactionary, and sane rather than intolerant.

Today the people in all parts of the world are able to view the manifestations and the visible results of these contrasted processes, and it is important that there be no serious confusion in the public thought between the classes and the masses. The scholarly protagonist of class consciousness is able to paint a fairly convincing picture of a social revolution disguised in the colors and shadings of social rebellion. He would make it appear that the working of the processes now so clearly discernible are not the usual manifestations of a continuing constructive and eliminative process without which civilization would stagnate, but that they are indicative of the certain ascendancy of a dominating and outraged class consciousness.

Sanely viewed, these manifestations are seen as neither alarming nor portentous. The great human family has been a long way to school in the years since 1914. It has seen, with clear vision, the effects of stubborn resistance to what the world had come to regard as an acceptable and reasonable standard of conduct. It has seen, as well, the effects of unrestrained social rebellion and the setting up of the flimsy and vicious machinery which class consciousness constructs. It has learned that in neither of these departures from the great moral code, builded and revised by centuries of social evolution, is there to be found a satisfying substitute for the recognized processes which have served quite acceptably in the world's work of construction and reconstruction. Surely the time has not arrived to abandon a known safe course for the pathway which the zealot, the alarmist, tells us—but which he cannot prove—is the road to industrial and social freedom.

Editorial Notes

BULGARIA is in sad straits. Indeed, it would not be surprising to observe some morning in the lost and found columns of the city dailies an advertisement reading: "Lost: one letter, from the Bulgarian alphabet. Finder will kindly return to Sofia." To be serious about this matter, which is quite a strain, the Bulgarian Government has deliberately abolished a single letter from the national alphabet, and police were recently called out to suppress a demonstration of students in sympathy with the eighteen professors who have been dismissed for protesting against the abolition of the letter. There are thirty-two letters in the Bulgarian alphabet, so one may confidently doubt that one will be missed.

THE final sale of the Huth Library at Sotheby's recently completed what will finally be regarded as one of the major romances of the book world. It has taken eleven years to sell the vast collection which Messrs. Huth brought together, and more than £300,000 have resulted from the disposal of this mighty library. The collection deserved comparison with the great library of Alexandria, and while one may regret that it is now a thing of the past, it should also be remembered that its dissolution will bring extreme joy to great numbers of book collectors. Like seeds thrown broadcast, the Huth books may appear in places from which more great libraries will spring.

FOREIGN exchange rates once again! This time it is the captain of the steamship Seydlitz, which is flying under the house flag of the North German Lloyd line, and which has just docked in the port of Hoboken for the first time in eight years, who is telling his experiences. He says that he is getting only \$25 as pay for his trip as captain of the ship plying between Bremen and New York, and adds that that sum is all right in Bremen, but not much good in New York! It may be added parenthetically that the third-class fare on the same vessel costs the trifling sum of 21,000 marks. After all, at the last analysis, it is just in the way one looks at anything.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, he of the expressive feet and wobbly derby, received 73,000 letters during the first three days of his recent visit to London. There is something here of inherent curiosity. Of course, some people will regard Mr. Chaplin's hold on the public as evidence of the shallowness of the modern artistic consciousness. Is there not another side to this, however? Might it not be that he, in the eyes of the public, stands for the potency of gaiety? He makes people laugh, and 73,000 of them apparently have given testimonials to the virtues of laughter.

ONE way that New Yorkers have of ascertaining the proximity of spring is to go up to the New York Zoological Park and observe whether or not the prairie dogs have popped out of their holes. They did so about a month ago, but, discovering their error, popped in again. However, for a second time they have popped out, and this time, to judge from their confident and insouciant bearing, it will not be long before spring begins to laugh her well-known golden laughter.

ARIZONA still remains a valuable field for prehistoric exploration. An outfit from the Peabody Museum of Harvard has made the discovery that an ancient people once inhabited the northeastern portion of the State who were intermediate in development between the basket-makers, the earliest race known to have lived in Arizona, and the pueblo cliff-dwellers. And so, slowly enough but surely, the lost links of world history are found.

A GERMAN war charity which recently sent a letter to former Kaiser Wilhelm requesting a donation is the recipient of a photograph of the dispossessed war lord in the uniform of a field marshal. The board of directors of this charity may gaze upon the uniform and observe what brought this particular charity into being.